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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,156—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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INSIST UPON HAVING
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CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th Nov.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
* CARTHAGE	5239	J. R. Lendon ..... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews ... 25th "
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
* BALLAARAT	4880	T. S. Angus ..... 15th "
B.I. EGYPT	5700	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 29th "
M.M.L.PENINSULAR	5527	W. A. Wheler .. 5th "
* BALLAARAT	4880	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
B.M.L. ARABIA (1)	8700	A. W. Adamson 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 20, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1897.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,
8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
AGHALIEN	4,049	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DonBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,589	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

BRUSH THE HAIR THOROUGHLY
SPRINKLE THE DOUCHE ON COPIOUSLY
THOROUGHLY BRUSH THE HAIR

THE WONDERFULLY refreshing effect can only be realised by experience. It is the safest, surest and best.

HAIR RESTORER EXTANT.

EACH BOTTLE is fitted with a suitable sprinkler stopper. The douche is a

BRIGHT PALE GOLDEN FLUID

DELICATELY PERFUMED,
HAVING NO SEDIMENT

it can be applied without any trouble. You have not even to shake the bottle.
GUARANTEED FREE from lead, sulphur paraffine or any numeral product whatever and to be purely vegetable compound.
Rs. 1-8, and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Cathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Dessert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD HARLEQUIN AND EGGWARE.
THE NEW SAMIAN POTTERY.
FLOWER HOLDERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.
TABLE GLASS WARE.
SEVERAL NEW PATTERNS.

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BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
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CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.
POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.
KITCHEN AND CULINARY UTENSILS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.
PRIMUS and other STOVES.
KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	9
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address one line, Engraved any style	4	0
Address two lines, Engraved any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.
In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.
These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

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	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3	0
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Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

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	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing; and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. — No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. — No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BY NEARLY EVERY BOAT.

OUR CHRISTMAS GOODS are arriving with New Season's PROVISIONS, STORES and WINES. We are now in a position to supply Goods, second to none in India.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash. 450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	" 400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	" 200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	" 525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

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Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

ARE NOW SHOWING.
THE NEWEST FABRICS AND COLORINGS
FOR WALKING, VISITING, EVENING, AND BALL GOWNS.

TEETH LIKE FINE PEARLS.

KEMP'S SUPARI (OR ARECA) NUT TOOTH PASTE

Gives the best results. It is a splendid preservative for the Teeth and Gums.
ANTISEPTIC AND ELEGANTLY PERFUMED,
Whilst its cleansing properties are unequalled.
Re. 1 per large Pot.
This preparation will be found superior to imported articles, being always fresh and in fine CONDITION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

IN CASES OF OBSTINATE COUGH OR CHEST TROUBLE,

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WILL be found to provide a Remedy suited to the Palate of the most delicate invalid or child, yet retaining all the Nourishing and Curative powers of the FINEST NORWEGIAN OIL. BEING MOST PALATABLE, can be taken by patients quite unable to digest the Oil. ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE. It is superior to the imported Emulsions now so prominently before the public.
Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SAGHALIEN" from MARSHILLES landed in the steam, and arrived in Victoria Dock. Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs, Recsified Spirit of Wine, bales and cases piece-goods, perfumery, stationery, bales pulp papers, glassware, window glass, patent medicine, bundles, bars and sheets iron, casks iron tacks, candles, grain sweepings, agpirths, crockery ware, spelters, bags wheat, desk chairs, office do mat, tin plates, paint, cowries, sajjekhar, assafœtida, desi boards, oilmanstores, 2 cases of valuable books and 1 case ether, also old and unserviceable dead stock articles, waste paper, and various other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. WOOD,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th November, 1897.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE

TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

KRONPRINZ

PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Bight Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	36	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

FOR SALE.—Small Collection of HEALTHY PLANTS, Palms, Ferns, Oleander, Fine Eucharis Lilies, &c. Cost Rs. 20. Apply "B. B.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WHY DELAY.—Secure at once the Novelties in XMAS CARDS from three Well-known Makers, specially imported for the ensuing 'Xmas by SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust. As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A SPECIAL TUNER has been brought out for Repairing Orchestrians and Hand Organs with English materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon. at Rs. 5 8 per case.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

XMAS CARDS for sending home a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture & Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

NOTICES.

THE EQUITABLE FIRE AND ACCIDENT OFFICE, LIMITED.

HAVING been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Goods and Properties of every description in Bombay and the Mofussil at Current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO., Agents.
8th Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1898-99 of the various Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Grey Cotton, Putties, Cotton Twill, Khaki Drill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Drab Webbing, &c.

The materials are required to be of purely Indian manufacture.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th December, 1897. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 9th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that DYAL HURDAS of Bombay, Kutchee Lohana, who is an infant and will not attain his majority until Kartuck sood 10th of the Sumvat year 1954, corresponding with the English date the 4th day of November, 1897, and has been known under the various names of DYAL HURDAS, DYALDAS HURDAS, DAYARAM HURDAS or DHARIADINA HURDAS will from the said 4th day of November, 1897, inclusive and at all times thereafter, in all deeds and writings and in all dealings and transactions and on occasions whatsoever sign and use the name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" in substitution for the said names and he hereby expressly authorises and desires every person whomsoever to designate and describe him by the said name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" accordingly. Dated this 29th day of October, 1897.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Dyal Hurdas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE,

WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP IRON STEEL AXLES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th November next, for the purchase of any number out of

27 LOTS OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL, AGGREGATING ABOUT 1,017 TONS.

Now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th October, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on URRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	18 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 6	42 13	50 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1892-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) ..... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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OF THE

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At the

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,03,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Carter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	
Indiain					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad sd. v.	700	1,000	900	Nil		750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all			530
Anglo-Indian	1,345		99	Nil		49
Arrangaded & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	90		1,030
Bellasy S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ballard)	671	50	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay Ahmedabad	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		615
Bombay New Hosiery Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5		724
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70		1,625 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,022
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		125
Cotton Mills	600	500	500	25		735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12		555 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		540
Cowramb hoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,010
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40		515
Dalia Ginning and Pressing						
DOs., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20		250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25		570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		680
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		610
Hing a nghat Mills	700	500	500	40		670
Howard and Bulkrishn	1,200	500	500	25		728
Hope Mills	300	1,000	1,000	50		600
Hydorabad	700	1,000	1,000	10		1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50		1,120 xd
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½		225
Jowraj Bahoo Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		575
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		830
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25		725 xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10		243
Lord Reay Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30		675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,300
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujarat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2,505
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		1284
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		250
Muir Mills	7,278	100	100	Nil		par
National	300	1,000	1,000	Nil		525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		490
Oriental Manufg. Co., Ld.	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs.20		350
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10		1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.33		85
Rajkot Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,210
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		940
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80		2,050
Soonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.80		800 xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50		340
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25		250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	dva. Rs.15		650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		600
Venishanker Lakhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	2,500	800	dvd Rs40		410 xd.
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		500 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..		—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80		1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14		200
Bhowruggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25		275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cavendpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		140
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25		225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15		205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75		1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80		1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		515
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40		355 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11		145
Khanagaum	948	450	450	Rs 40		475
Mahnya Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		210
Mahipatpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53		70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4		77½
Mofussil Co.	3,150	400	400	dvd Rs20		375
Munsar M.	1,000	250	all	15		230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45		525 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½		150 xd
Prince of Wales, Sahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	75		385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20		585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200		2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50		505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2*	250	250	Nil.		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12		200 xd
other	—	000	10	dvd Rs65		1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15		200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	200	12		148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,800	3,000	1,500	300		5,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75		1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3		56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct		50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50		1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.		205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10		230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.		350
Indian Guarantee & Reversy Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		18
John Roberts & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.		175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21		348
Marrashee Loading	500	500	300	37		153
Masaks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		60
Oriental Gen'l. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		467 xd
Sandy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5		60
Thacker & Co.,	2,000	500	500	50		1,035
Thacker & Co.,	1,500	100	100	135		158
Telephone Co.	8,200	250	100	dvd Rs15		28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-13
China Leaf	"	24-12 Nom'l.
Polish, bar Gold, old	"	24-11
Do. new	"	24-9
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-9
Sovereigns	"	15-10
Do. Dragoons	"	15-9
Bar Silver 11	"	74-8
Do. 12	"	74-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 3-51m., 4-9a. Low water, 10-40m. 10-1a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, Cathedral Boys' School, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Ceremonial parade, 6-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

FALL OFF A CART—On Monday afternoon, Raghoo Sidoo, aged ten years, son of a labourer, residing at Arzyle Road, while riding in a labour-cart, at Mallet Bunder, accidentally fell out on to the road, fracturing the skull. The boy is now under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

A CHILD SERIOUSLY SCALDED—A Mahomedan child, aged ten months, was, on Monday afternoon, playing in his mother's room, at Kembekar Street, when the urchin overturned a kettle of boiling water. The child was severely scalded, and is now an inmate of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 36, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Saghalien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Thursday).

EXPENSIVE VOYAGE OF A SERANG.—Bahadurkhan Sherkhan, a ship's serang, residing on the second floor of a house at Duncan Road, has reported to the police that some time during the last twenty-two days, while he was away on a voyage in a P. and O. Company's steamer, his room was entered, and cash and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 264, was stolen from a box. The complainant further stated that on his return home he found the door of his room and the room itself to all appearances intact, and it was only when he had occasion to go to one of the boxes, shortly after his arrival, that he discovered the loss.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa,
Fantasia	Village Festival	O'Keefe.
Lander	Little Grandmother	Langer.
Selection	The Nautch Girl	Solomon.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote.
Galop	The Cyclists	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MONEY CHANGER ROBBED.—Nursey Morarji, a money-changer, residing on the first floor of a house at Vithalwady, locked the door of his room on Monday morning and went out on business. When he returned home at 5 p.m., he found the door of the room open, the lock lying on the landing outside the door, and on going inside discovered three wooden boxes broken open. On examining the contents of those boxes, he found that from one of them ornaments of the value of Rs. 421, had been stolen. The other boxes which were broken open contained wearing apparel, but none of this property was stolen. The complainant is the only occupant of the first floor of this house.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT HORNBY ROAD.—On Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a carriage belonging to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, was being driven along the Hornby Road towards the Fort, when near the Salvation Army Head-quarters' buildings the horse took fright at a passing train, and bolting at great speed came into collision with the iron rails of the Municipal Garden at Victoria Terminus. The carriage was upset, and the coachman thrown off the box. Mr. Currimbhoy Hassum, who was the only occupant of the carriage, was also thrown out, but neither he nor the coachman were hurt. The excited animal bolted into the Fort, and was eventually secured at the Espianade Hotel by some townsmen.

NO ADMISSION WITHOUT PERMISSION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson brought on remand and again charged Khodabux Nahibux, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to Kashibai, a woman of bad repute, residing at Falkland Road, by means of a pen-knife. The accused in company of his friends went to the woman's house, but were refused admission; whereupon the man flew into a temper and stabbed the complainant on the left arm with a pen-knife, inflicting a wound thereon. The magistrate, after recording some further evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ELECTORAL WARDS FOR BANDORA.—At its meeting held on Monday last, under the presidency of Mr. N. Futteh Alli, the Municipality of Bandora finally decided upon dividing that town into five electoral wards, a scheme originally brought forward by Mr. Amarchao I. Taluckdar when Mr. Gibbs was president of that Municipality. The wards are as follows:—A Ward, Bazaar district—2 electoral seats. B Ward, including Kolwad, Warowda, and Bandora Hill—2 seats. C Ward, including Chimbai, Kantwadi, Sheriff, Malta, Rajan, and Pali Hill—1 seat. D Ward, including Bhoiwada, Nowpada, Khari, and Pali village—2 seats. E Ward, including Mahim and Sion villages—1 seat. The eight seats have been distributed according to population, as required by the Election rules.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Allix charged Anthia Gopal and Balvant Sadashiv, the driver and owner, respectively of hack victoria No. 808, the former with cruelly torturing his horse, and the latter with permitting his horse to be cruelly tortured. The animal was suffering from "bursatti" and when seized by Constable Allix, was attached to the gharry at the Churney Road conveyance stand on the night of the 13th instant. The animal was kept in the pound the night, and on the following morning was placed before Mr. J. Crummy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who after inspecting it ordered the accused to be placed before the magistrate. The magistrate convicted both the owner and the driver, and fined the former Rs. 50, and the latter Rs. 5, remarking that it was one of the worse cases he ever had to deal with.

BURIED AT SEA.—On Monday morning, a police man, attached to A Division, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in the harbour. The sepoy obtained a hook from one of the Shepherd and Co.'s steamers and having secured the body with it sent a telephonic message to the Wadi Bunder police. Shortly afterwards a police jamedar arrived with a cart, and after the body was removed out of the water, it was placed into the cart and conveyed to the Bori Bunder. The body was covered with a guernsey, which was tied round with a rope. There were three stones tied round the legs and a bunch of iron binders was fastened to the chest. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of about thirty-five years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body, which appeared to have been buried at sea. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on view of the body, when the jury brought in a verdict that the body of the deceased was found drowned and had probably been buried at sea.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEBATING CLUB.—The sixth annual general meeting of the Young Men's Debating Club, Lohar Chawl, was held, on Sunday, in the Chandanwady Marathi School, where about twenty members were present. Mr. Waman Ramchandra Kerker, B.A., LL.B., honorary president of the club, being absent, Mr. Janardhan Yeshwant Dabulkar was voted to the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. B. G. Varde, B. A., then read the report of the last year's proceedings, which, on the motion of Mr. Dwarkanath Yeshwant Dabulkar, seconded by Mr. R. V. Kamat, was adopted unanimously. The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers of the current year:—Mr. Waman Ramchandra Kerkar, B.A., LL.B. (president); Balkrishna Gangadhar Varde, B.A. (secretary); Dwarkanath Yeshwant Dabulkar, (assistant secretary); Shuntaram Narayen Mashelkar (treasurer); Govind Balkrishna Rajadhyakshe (auditor); Janardhan Yeshwant Dabhulkar, Ramrao Mahadeo Naik, Waman Sadashiv Redkar, Jagonnath Raghoba Surve, members of the managing committee. A vote of thanks to the chair having been proposed by Mr. Sazba Shankur Rangvekar, the meeting was brought to a close by the distribution of tea and pan-sopari.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Ripon Road, touching the death of Ohima, a Hindu woman, aged forty years, residing with her son on Haines Road. The deceased, whose husband has been for some time past staying in his native country, worked as a mill-labourer and supported her son who did no work. On Monday morning she left home, saying that she was going to her mill. As she did not return home as usual for her mid-day meal, her son made inquiries, and learnt that the dead body of his mother had been recovered by the police from Kalapani Tank, on Ripon Road. The son proceeded to the tank, and identified the body as that of his mother. It appears that about half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, policeman No. 1633 E, while going on his rounds, noticed a saree lying on a stone on the bank of the tank with a piece of soap on the saree. Several persons concluded that someone must have fallen into the tank while washing that piece of cloth, which he found lying on the stone. He had the tank dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered in about half-an-hour after. There were no marks of violence on the body, which appeared to have been buried at sea. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on view of the body, when the jury brought in a verdict that the body of the deceased was found drowned and had probably been buried at sea.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.

IMPERATRIX VS. AMTHA MOWJEE.

THE prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in August last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Vakharia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Cursetjee M. Mowdawalla, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The appellant and one Moka Jaga, Talavias of Kesrol in the Broach taluka, were charged before Mr. Walker with murdering Ratna Shanker at Kesrol on the 8th July last. The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. The second accused Moka had lived for a long time in the village of Kesrol with his wife, Bai Amrat, and on the death of Amrat's parents, he took her sister Nagli into his house and brought her up. Nagli had been twice married, and her second husband Runchord lived at Asnad. The marriage appears not to have been a happy one, and Nagli found a lover in the person of her husband's brother Ratna. Runchord turned Ratna out of the house, and he went to stay with Moka at Kesrol about the end of May last. About ten days later, Moka arrived at Asnad to take Nagli away to his house on a visit. Runchord, her brother-in-law, very naturally enquired whether his brother Ratna was at Kesrol, and on being assured he was not, allowed Nagli to go. She went to Kesrol with Moka; and the intimacy with Ratna, who was actually living in the same house, was renewed. The scandalised Moka turned Ratna out of the house, as Runchord had previously done, but Ratna took up his quarters next door. Nagli had also another admirer in the person of Amtha Mowjee; but his attentions, Mr. Walker imagined, were confined to a pleasant flirtation, and it was obvious that, during Runchord's life-time, there could be no question of marriage or "nattra" for Nagli. But she was undoubtedly infatuated with Ratna; and was, the Sessions Judge supposed, his mistress. Runchord in Asnad had married another wife. On the night of the 8th July, Moka asked Amtha and another Talavia, named Chita, to go and catch crabs at the Alla Beyt; and they agreed to do so. About lamp-light time, they started, Amtha having a sword in his hand. Amtha and Moka were both vartanias of the village; and it appeared there was nothing unusual in one of them carrying a sword. Moka was armed with a stick. Crossing a bridge they got on to the Kaladra road. Presently they came upon Ratna, who, it appeared, was to be one of the crab-catching party, and to have gone on ahead of the others to Kaladra. Moka was angry at finding him there; and angrily asking him why he had not gone on, slapped his face. Amtha, who hated him on Nagli's account as her admirer, seemed then to have drawn his sword and cut Ratna's throat twice. Ratna fell down. Amtha and Moka tied the hands and feet of the dead man, slung the body on Moka's stick, carried it some little distance into Kesrol, and, covering it over with a cloth, left it on the high road. There was no crab-catching that night. Chita had fled at the first blow struck to Ratna. Amtha and Moka returned home again. In the morning, Nagli missed Ratna and wondered what had become of him. Moka at last told her that he had killed Ratna, and that she would find him on the road. Nagli accordingly went out and found the body on the road near a bridge. The face was exposed, she said, and the throat was cut. After covering it up with a cloth, she returned to Kesrol, and was immediately packed off by Moka to her husband at Asnad, leaving the village about noon. The body of Ratna lay on the high road till 6 p.m. that day, when it was found by the police patrol. Information was sent to the police patel of Kesrol, within the limits of which village the body was lying. The patel went out, taking with him two vartanias and a bhanghi. The two vartanias were no other than Amtha and Moka, who had done for the dead man. Amtha was sent to the police post at Amlesar to report, while Moka and a bhanghi were put on duty to watch the corpse at night. On the morning of the 10th, the police came, and the cloth was removed from the face. Moka said nothing about the dead man being the brother of his sister-in-law's husband, whom he had lately turned out of his house. When the villagers of Kesrol came out to see the body, they were amazed to find that, though Moka was mounting guard over it, the police were still enquiring; but no one could give the deceased's name. Whether they suspected the truth and sympathised with Moka or not, the Sessions Judge could not say; but a conspiracy of silence entered into by the village, and for some days the police had no idea whose the body was. At last at Amlesar the chief constable got a clue to the name, caste, and village of the deceased. Moka's conduct could not then fail to arouse the strongest suspicion. He was questioned, arrested with Amtha, and the mystery was solved. Amtha's sword was recovered from his house, and Moka's stick from the house of one Mithis, with whom he sat and smoked after the murder. Amtha's clothes were taken possession of, as they were supposed to bear stains of blood. Interesting as this case was to the student of human nature, Mr. Walker remarked in his finding, and to one who loved to trace the connection between causes and their effects, he could not stop to discuss the many curious problems it presented. One would like to know what caused the unhappiness of Nagli in marrying with Runchord; the beginning of all the trouble; why Moka committed the fatal error of taking Nagli away from her husband's house to stay with him when he actually had her lover under his roof, and shortly afterwards turned him out of the house for what was only the natural consequence of Moka's own act; and how the conspiracy of silence grew up, was organised. Hints towards the solution of these questions lay scattered in the evidence; but the Sessions Judge said he must now turn to the more prosaic task of appraising the evidence. Having done so, he found that the quarrel was a sudden one. Moka strenuously asserted that Amtha did it all, and that he only assisted in carrying away the body afterwards. He was found not guilty and discharged. The Sessions Judge found Amtha guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life, because the quarrel was sudden, and unpremeditated, and the cause of the murder was jealousy.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 1st November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 1. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,26,64,877	11	5	1,36,90,293	7	8
Other Deposits, &c.	1,47,02,782	14	9	1,53,98,441	9	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,06,963	0	0	4,55,857	13	0
Sundries	23,26,887	3	4	23,26,455	3	2
Rs.	9,30,99,516	14	1	9,55,67,379	13	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,82,995	0	0	60,80,072	0	0
Other authorised Investments	74,92,397	8	0	74,73,897	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,27,76,421	13	4	1,32,41,483	9	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,25,51,792	13	6	2,18,82,302	1	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,44,13,781	9	0	1,53,98,441	9	6
Balances with other Banks	6,28,038	8	10	4,67,536	10	6
Bullion	2,888	11	0	2,857	11	0
Dead Stock	13,33,344	7	0	13,31,301	9	5
Stamps	9,140	14	6	9,365	12	3
Sundries	11,41,966	11	8	11,43,210	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	91,57,941	12	3	1,14,40,522	6	11
Do. at Branches	1,73,59,714	0	3	1,69,95,843	6	11
Rs.	9,30,99,516	14	1	9,55,67,379	13	10

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 9th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	16,50,780	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,81,838	Do.
Other Deposits	5,21,079	Dec.
Post Bills	53,958	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,86,924	Dec.
Loans	4,65,063	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,74,470	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	9,84,669	Inc.
Cash Head Office	22,82,381	Do.
Cash at Branches	3,63,866	Dec.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue of the 11th November 1897, compared with the Estimates for the year 1897-98.

	Latest Month. In Nov. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	In Oct. 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	31,93,750	14,00,000	45,93,750
Actual	32,08,000	6,83,100	38,91,100
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	2,85,750	7,16,900	10,02,650

Bill Sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' Pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	To end of Oct. 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	2,70,50,000	91,00,000	3,70,50,000
Actual	2,63,81,050	57,66,900	3,21,01,950
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	11,11,950	33,33,100	44,48,050

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

IT has been a standing complaint, says the *Rast Goftar*, that our present system of registering births and deaths is faulty and exists only in name. Commenting on the Commissioner's scheme for improving the present system, our contemporary remarks: No doubt the Commissioner's scheme is a great improvement on the present system, and if properly worked, is calculated to secure an approximately correct registration. In order, however, that the scheme may succeed it is necessary to secure the services of a large number of medical men and hospital assistants. But no scheme, be it ever so complete on paper, can give good results if it is not properly and conscientiously worked. We hope that our Municipal executive will henceforth give up the *laissez faire* policy which they have hitherto followed, and set themselves more actively to work in this direction, because, it need hardly be said that, without a correct registration of births and deaths, all our efforts to improve the sanitation of the city will be unavailing.

A HAPPY IDEA.

The *Indian Spectator* says: It was a happy idea which was communicated to a correspondent of our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* by the wearer of a Victoria Jubilee medal now fighting in the Tirah the battles of the Queen, in the celebration of the sixieth anniversary of whose accession to the throne he took so honourable a part, when he suggested that the best method of impressing upon the minds of the wild tribesmen of our frontier the mighty and glorious prosperity of the British Empire would be to take their *zirgas* to England and show them over the stunning sights of wealth, population, and activity of London and the great towns in the country. As a means to end the present war, this would, of course, be impossible; but this would, after the war is over, surely be a good means to impress on the minds of the Afridis and the Orakzais the advantages of their being connected as friends with the British Government. They must, however, be assured of their independence, for if they love liberty most, they will not like to be the subjects of a foreign nation because it is extremely rich and industrious.

OUR GUESTS.

MR. JUSTICE BADRUDIN TYABJEE.

Referring to the recovery of Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee from a recent illness, the *Indian Spectator* pays him a rare compliment in these terms: We are glad to note that with the re-opening of the High Court after the October vacation, Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee has been enabled to resume his seat, apparently fully recov

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 25 BALES OF MIRAJ COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chanda Ranji's Press at Colaba, by order of Mr. Laiji Mowji and on account and at the risk of Balaram Purshotum.

25 bales Miraj cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Elphinstone Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London lamps, table ornaments, gentlemen's pneumatic bicycle, etc., the property of C. MCINTYRE, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THIRD BHOIWADA LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Nagindass Vithaldass the Assignee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithaldass Sukharam, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of May, 1895, and made between the said Vithaldass Sukaram of the one part, and Mancooverbai, widow of Gungadass Vizbhoocandass of the other part.

All that piece of fazendaree ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of third Bholwada Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhoolehwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the third Bholwada Lane, on the north by the house of Purshotum Pranjivandass, and on the south by the property of Vizbhoocandass Atmaram, and which and all premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldass Sukaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glassware and crockery, sewing machine; koglior. American organ, kerosine stove, brass standing lamps, single-seated brougham with waler horse and harness, etc., the property of Dr. DALLAS.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MAZAGON, COLEWADA.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Hormusjee Burjorjee Engineer, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Madhavrao Morobs, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed of mortgage, dated 9th October, 1891, executed by the said Madhavrao Morobs, in favour of the said Hormusjee Burjorjee Engineer, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that pieces or parcels of land or Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at new Town in Mazagon Colewada, fronting on the east side of public road called Carpenter Street or lane, formerly in the subdistrict of Mandvi and now in the District of Bombay and in the occupation of the said Madhavrao Morobs and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 401 of the new Survey No. 3460, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 139 and now under Street No. 242,628 and Ward No. 2857, and containing by admeasurement 52 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a public road called Carpenter Lane, on or towards the west by the house of Mathoorabai, wife of Narayen Vinoba, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the house of BHAGOOBAI, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON OLD PURBHADEVI ROAD AT LOWER MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Choksey, the trustee of the estate of the late Hoshanajee Hormusjee Kharas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the, mortgagor, Narayen Ramchander (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of June, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax ground, situate on the Old Purbhadevi Road, in Mahim District, containing by admeasurement 317 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, bearing Collector's old No. 332, new No. 3895, old survey No. 603, and new survey No. 1-1960, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, but within the limits of the public road, on the west by the property of De Monte, on the south by the property of Bhaskar Ramchander, and on the north by the property of the Church of Salvacao, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Narayen Ramchander.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BAGS OF BRAN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 6 Shed Pringle's dock, by order of Mr. Hajee Goolam Mahomed Ajam, and on account and risk of the Union Flour Mills Limited:—

600 bags of bran produced by the said Union Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TELEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 562 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 166 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 107 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1169, 1160, and 1160, new No. 3826, 3795, old Survey Nos. 2291, 1-2291, and 2-2291, and new Survey No. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, alias Telee Moholla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 73 and 74, and Street Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Saidoola Saheb, and on or towards the south by the mosque of Doctor Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants in suit No. 169 of 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medhwa Street, Fort, opposite the Church, an Invoice of 60 cases Japanese Curiosities, consisting of silk piece goods, handkerchiefs, jackets, shirts, kamarbands, Japanese tea-sets, flower vases, trays, lacquered tea-trays, cabinets, boxes, bronze figures, ash trays, bed covers cushions, table covers, window curtains, chair covers, figures, screens, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removable coach box.

1 handsome strong glass fronted circular back brougham suitable for single or pair.

1 powerful grey Arab, 14-2, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, believed sound.

1 Britann a pneumatic tyred lady's bicycle and one gentleman bicycle.

The property of D. Gostling, Esq.:—

1 handsome light landau now on view at DeSouza's Coach Factory, Gowalia Tank Road.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, one handsome strong built victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants and tubs and pots, &c., the property of GEORGE MCLAREN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th November, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1897, at 3 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Fire Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS how extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.

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For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

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BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE, Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

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IMPORTANT TO ART COLLECTORS AND TOURISTS.

ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN AND ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contact with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of

TWENTY PER CENT.

on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

SOLICIT INSPECTION

of our varied and choice Stock of

INDIAN ARTWARES AND CURIOS.

collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

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Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Worms. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £76 per year.

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Dr. GLOEL,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

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MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively, at 113 for Consols, and 103¾ for Rentes; Paris Exchange on London being also unaltered, at fcs. 25·18½. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d. in London, to 26¾d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 57¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities was unchanged at 103. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 9-32d. per rupee.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 44s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 40s. per 416 lbs., sellers via, the Canal, December-January shipment, to Antwerp, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; spot and Arrival prices having been all unchanged. The Sales were 15,000 bales, East Indians nil. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

A drop of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; but Futures were 5 points higher in both positions, at 5·73 cents for February, and 5·88 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 83,000 bales; and below we give our usual comparison of this season's figures for arrivals with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	83,000	56,000	45,000
Two days' do.	141,000	97,000	73,000
Since 1st September	3,038,000	2,997,000	2,909,000

Our local Cotton market has been steadier in tone to-day, and prices have advanced Re.1 per candy. A moderate business has been reported for account of the Mills, say some 1,500 bales, all old stuff, consisting of Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera descriptions; while exporters contracted for 200 bales of New Akote, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are without movement and no business to speak of is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	631 bales.
Wheat	12,997 owts.
Linseed	2,318 "
Rapeseed	4,268 "
Gingellyseed	14,064 "
Poppyseed	765 "
Castorseed	2,724 "
Rice	7,159 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Re-lets have been done for December-January, and February-March at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Speculators were early in the market as buyers, and rates receded 1-16d. all round. A few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 19-32d., for ready delivery, after which re-sales were offering, and rates become 1-32d. firmer, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
3 ms' sight	1s. 3¼d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3⅝d.	"
Francs "	1·64	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued firm at 96 1-4 for both cash and the settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cent, and 91 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quite neglected. Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 5; Bombay-Burmah Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the second.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	2 23-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	26⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

PORTSAID, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Baliaara, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ceylon (extra) left here to-day for China direct.

COLOMBO, Nov 15.

Mail steamer Thames, from China, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setes arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 15th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Letimbro left Penang for Bombay to-day, the 16th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer Dominico Baldino left Aden for Bombay on the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 21st instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	74,000	1,62,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	161	351	9	521
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	15,08,496	21,49,919	69,388	37,27,803
Total for 18 weeks	15,82,496	23,11,919	73,388	39,67,803
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,582	1,46,103	1,534	2,31,219
Per mile of Ry. do.	182	317	3	502
Total to corresponding date do.	16,06,382	22,99,569	81,393	40,78,196
Increase for the week				Rs. 3,783
Decrease to date				1,10,393

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1897, on 1,573·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,10,000	4,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	126	2	196
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	19,83,774	31,78,948	1,04,468	52,73,190
Total for 18 weeks	21,02,774	33,88,948	1,08,468	56,09,190
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,497	2,24,797	6,594	3,30,828
Per mile of Ry. do.	60	134	4	198
Total to corresponding date do.	22,27,158	32,33,480	1,15,413	55,75,051
Decrease for the week				Rs. 2,828
Increase to date				26,139

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 8th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	702	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	37,119	39,783	...	2,664	76,574	...
Parcels, &c.	54,302	58,999	...	4,697	51,105	...
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	3,837	3,987	...	150	17,078	...
Total for week	95,258	1,01,769	...	7,511	...	...
Aggregate	19,99,758	17,84,015	...	...	1,45,111	...

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHICHGUR—November 16, at the residence of her son, Old Ice Factory, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, suddenly, Sakerbai, widow of the late Mutcherjee Pestonjee Chichgar. Funeral at 7-30 a.m., to-day (Wednesday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURBIDGE—November 2, at Howrah, the wife of George Alex. Burbidge, of a son.

FITZPATRICK—November 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. Fitzpatrick, of a son.

SWINEY—November 5, at Abbottabad, the wife of Major G. W. B. Swiney, 2nd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—CHRISTIE—November 10, at St. John's, Dharmsala, by the Rev. A. Lewis, Captain D. J. O. Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to Nina, youngest daughter of J. T. Christie, Esq., C.I.E.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897.

THE statement of the *Daily News'* Paris correspondent that Prince Henri d'Orleans is preparing an expedition to co-operate with Colonel Leontieff in carrying out a new Equatorial Province for King Menelik is not very sharply or very new. It has been known for some time that the Prince in France and Leontieff in Russia have been very busy indeed in engaging assistance and procuring supplies for the exploration and conquest of the territory of which the latter is to be Governor-General. That province, if it can be called into existence, will no doubt reach the Nile, and even extend westwards of that river. Leontieff has intimated as much when he told an interviewer that the gold hitherto expected from Abyssinia had come from the Eastern Soudan, and that he hoped to tap that auriferous region. But when the correspondent goes on to say the real object of Prince Henri and his Russian coadjutor is to forestal General Kitchener by occupying Khartoum and the whole of the territories thence to the Great Lakes, it is necessary to withhold credence. The scale and nature of the preparations said to be in progress are not such as to suggest military operations to overthrow the Khalifa and occupy Omdurman and subdue the vast territories intervening southward to the Victoria Nyanza before the Anglo-Egyptian forces could perform the same feat. The Sirdar has a well equipped and well officered army, numbering some ten thousand men, already at Abu Hamed and Berber and well supplied by railway and road. He is in striking distance of Metemmeh, which has been reconnoitred by the Steam Flotilla. There is no particular reason why that force, supported if necessary by British troops from Cairo and Mediterarrean garrisons, should not capture Metemmeh and even seize Khartoum before Prince Henri's expedition, including a Corps of Hanssa veterans from West Africa, leaves Marseilles for Jelbuti in December. Leontieff with whom the Prince with his little expedition of Haussas is to co-operate has no military force at his disposal. When he gets his expeditionary force together some time next year his objective will be the territory out of which he is to create a province, and if he be wise he will give Khartoum, or rather Omdurman, a wide berth. For that Arab Camp will either be still in the possession of the Khalifa supported by an army of 35,000 to 40,000 men; or it will be in the possession of an Anglo-Indian force which will have given proof of its strength by defeating the dervishes and dispersing the successor of the Mahdi. Were the Prince and his Russian friend entrusted with Abyssinian troops—and it is not even alleged that Menelik will take an active part in the operations said to be contemplated—they will have no railway and no steamers on the Nile to bring up reinforcements and supplies. The scheme attributed to the French Prince and Russian Governor *in partibus* is too impracticable and crackbrained to be entertained for a moment by men of intelligence. It is absurd to suppose that a man of common sense would dream of leading an expedition improvised on the spur of the moment against the 35,000 men holding Omdurman, when the Sirdar Kitchener with ten thousand Egyptian troops who have proved their mettle in several encounters thinks the enterprise too hazardous to be undertaken without a stiffening of European troops. A different complexion might be put on the scheme of annexing the Nile Valley to the Victoria Nyanza if Menelik were to conclude an alliance with the Khalifa. But the Abyssinians have a blood feud with the dervishes who slew King Johannes in battle and destroyed the army. Had the battle gone the other way—as it certainly would had not a chance bullet struck down Johannes in the moment of victory—Kassala would have been restored to Abyssinia, from whom it had been taken and wrested by the Egyptians. When Osman Digna was besieging the town and reducing it by famine Johannes was pressed by the British Government to relieve the garrison and take possession of the town; but the negotiations were so dilatory that Kassala fell to the Mahdists. From them the Italians took it and by them it is now to be surrendered to the Egyptians. It is just possible that this complication may give a new direction to Menelik's policy in regard to the Khalifa whose overtures for an alliance he has hitherto rejected. If it is just possible that the rumour in Paris of an intention to forestal the Egyptians at Gedurman and the consequent acquisition of the territory to the south, may have its origin in some project of an understanding between Menelik and Abdulla. But there are very serious difficulties in the way before such a project could come to fruition.

AMONGST the amendments of the law proposed in the new Criminal Procedure Bill that have not so far been noted in these columns, is one which provides that an objection to the proceedings before any particular magistrate must be lodged at the earliest stage and before evidence has been taken. This is an eminently reasonable provision, and one which will tend to prevent the delays now often caused by objections being raised after the case has commenced. Equally valuable is the addition to section 225, which makes it requisite for any objection to a charge for want of particularity or for otherwise not conforming to the requirements of the law to be taken at the earliest opportunity, and which if not so made bars it on appeal or revision. Had this been specifically and directly laid down in the existing Code a great deal of the time of the last Criminal Sessions would have been saved in the Tilak trial, as the validity of the sanction to prosecute could not then have been questioned after the case had been committed by the Presidency Magistrate. The contradictory judgments of the Bombay and the Allahabad High Courts in regard to the effect of amendment of particulars by the Court are set at rest by the express provision in section 227, that the Court may alter "or add to" any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, and in section 231, that it may call any further witness when the Court may think to be material with reference to such alteration. For the sake of administrative convenience a sub-section has been added to section 193, empowering the local Governments to appoint a Sessions Judge of one division as an Additional Sessions Judge of another division. In order to meet conflicting judgments of the High Courts and because the Registration Act efficiently deals with such matters, proceedings under that Act are specially exempted from Clause 195, which provides that previous sanction must be obtained in the case of prosecutions for contempt of the lawful authority of public servants for offences against public justice and in regard to documents given in evidence. As the High Courts have held divergent views as to their power to extend the period for making a complaint or sanction obtained, it is proposed that on good cause shown the High Courts may extend the time allowed beyond the statutory six months. The clauses relating to dismissal of complaints by Magistrates and the discharge of accused persons specify that the Magistrate is to briefly record his reasons for such dismissal or discharge, thereby enabling a Court of Revision to act under a later Section, which gives the higher Court power to direct the Magistrate to make further enquiry on the subject.

The revision of the Code would have been very incomplete if it did not include the amendment of the law of procedure in regard to trials for criminal breach of trust or misappropriation. In more than one case tried in Bombay in recent years it was held that such charge could not be brought home, because the particular items were misappropriated or the exact dates of the misappropriation could not be specified. The new Code distinctly lays down the principle that these particulars will not be necessary. As in the cases to which we refer, the proof that a balance has been embezzled is easy enough; but it is often difficult to show the exact amount or date of such dishonest transaction. An illustration is added to Clause 236 to definitely lay down the principle that contradictory statements by a witness, which are irreconcilable, constitute the offence of giving false evidence, though it cannot be proved which of the two statements is false. The tutored witness will, therefore, have to be more careful in future that his memory of what he is bribed to say does not play him false between the date of the initial inquiry and the trial. In another way the meshes of the law are fastened more firmly round the evil-doer. It is laid down that on a charge for a specific offence a man may be convicted of an attempt to commit that offence without a charge of such attempt. An addition to Clause 256 is intended to prevent a second cross-examination when there has already been a cross-examination on the facts constituting the charge before it has been drawn up, the existing privilege in this respect being greatly abused, as everyone conversant with what goes on at the law courts is aware. With the same object discretion is given to the Magistrate to dispense with the further attendance of a witness after he has been once cross-examined. But what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. The privileges of the prosecution are to be curtailed in one respect. The right of reply on the part of the prosecution is specifically set aside where the only evidence tendered by the defence has been on the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. Complaints under the Cattle Trespass Act of 1871 are specifically included amongst the cases triable summarily, as it has been held that under the existing Code they are not so triable. A new subclause to Section 310 is intended to settle a doubt which has hitherto existed, by declaring that in a case tried with the assistance of assessors it is unnecessary to record and deliver a judgment on the substantive charge before proceeding to try a charge of aggravation of the offence by reason of any previous conviction or convictions. This brings the Indian procedure into line with that of the English criminal courts. The Code gives some relief to the long suffering juror. The term for which he may be sentenced by a High Court for failure without lawful excuse to attend, or for departing without permission, is reduced to six months. Discretion to remit or reduce any fine or imprisonment imposed on a juror for these reasons is given to a Sessions Court as in ordinary cases of contempt. Police officers are added to the list of persons exempt from service as priors and assessors. It is intimated in the notes on the Clauses, given at the end of the Bill, that the question whether legal practitioners should also be exempt as in England will be considered when the measure is before the Council. In principle this exemption is sound, and the only objection to its application in India is that in some mofussil towns the elimination of the names of lawyers from the jury list would leave it extremely bare of educated men.

The list of offences which with the permission of the Court may be impounded has been increased by the inclusion of cases of causing hurt in all their manifold variety, but it is proposed that after a commitment to the Court of Session, or when after a conviction an appeal has been preferred, no offence shall be compounded without leave of the Court to which the case has been committed, or before which the appeal is to be heard. An addition to the Section, which relates to the suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment, in default of payment of fine, is made to apply to such a case as that of an order for compensation in Section 560 in which an alternative sentence of imprisonment cannot be passed until it has been found that the amount cannot be recovered by distress as in the case of a fine. The Court is enabled to require the execution of a bond for the attendance of the person fined on the day fixed for the return of the warrant of distress. Under the new Code a sentence of imprisonment for not less than three months will have to be passed before the Court is competent to pass an additional sentence of whipping. All that can be said in regard to this change is that the offender will have ample time to recover from his wounds before regaining his liberty. The Chapter on "Executions" has another new provision which will enable the local Governments to make rules for respites in emergent cases, so that the execution of a sentence, especially one of death, may be suspended until the orders of Government shall have been received on a petition made by the convicted person. In a country where appeals from the death sentence are so generally resorted to this provison would appear to be requisite; though it seems to us that the Code might very well limit the right of appeal to the local Government, for in references to the Governor-General-in-Council the invariable result is to lengthen out the time of dreadful uncertainty for the prisoner or rather to lead him to build up false hopes. The Government of India scarcely ever goes contrary to the judgment of the Court and the decison of the Provincial executive. One important amendment is proposed in reference to cases in which an accused person is unable to stand his trial on account of unsoundness of mind. It is to enable the evidence of witnesses to be recorded during such incapacity. The same procedure will be applied as in the case of an absconding accused. The provision is a very reasonable one, as without it there is a possibility of material evidence being lost, pending the recovery of the accused person.

THE Indians in Natal believe that despite Mr. Chamberlain's eloquent tribute to their loyalty to the British crown as well as their civilisation he has completely given up the cause and yielded to the anti-Asiatic clamour of the different colonies. He has granted that the traditions of the British Empire make no distinction in favour of or against any race or colour, but he has accepted the position taken up by the colonies with regard to the Indians and almost unreservedly approves of the Natal Immigration Restriction Act. On this belief they distribute a long circular clearly drawn up and moderately worded, placing their own views before Mr. Chamberlain and every one else who takes an interest in them. The Act, they maintain, is aimed at them and at no one else. It is an un-British and dishonest measure—in short, a stab in the dark, and Mr. Chamberlain approved it. Mr. Chamberlain's definition of an undesirable emigrant is one who is dirty, immoral, or a pauper. The Indian is none of these, they contend, and it is difficult at first glance to see wherein lies the cause of their complaint. The Natal Act makes special provision for the admission of the indentured Indians who are perhaps likely to be immoral or dirty because they are drawn from the lowest strata of society. An Indian whose indentures are time-expired is at liberty to settle, and unfortunately for the better class Indians the settlers in Natal do not recognise caste-distinctions. All Indians to them are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON GERMAN ACTION IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The *Times* applauds the energy of Germany in dealing with China, and urges Great Britain to always act in a similar manner, and especially in cases where the local authorities are obstructing commerce.

OPINION OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The German press is urging the permanent occupation of Kiaochau as a naval base.

DESPATCH OF COSSACKS TO MANCHURIA.

A Russian Volunteer steamer with thirty officers and 8,000 (sic) Cossacks has left Odessa. The troops are intended for the protection of the Manchuria railway works.

THE DEPTFORD ELECTION.

The result of the Deptford election, to replace Mr. Darling, who has been appointed a judge, is as follows :—Mr. Morton, Unionist, 5,317 votes ; and Mr. Benn, Radical, 4,993 votes.

THE MURDER OF GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

The German squadron has landed a force at Kiaochau Bay in the Shantung province to enforce the demands made for satisfaction for the murder of German missionaries there.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PRINCE OF IDAH.

Major Arnold with a force of Niger Constabulary and Maxim Guns is advancing from Lokoja to attack the slave raiding Prince of Idah.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has started from Cairo for Suez, whence he embarks for Bangkok.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The report of the Committee on the French Foreign Estimates, referring to Egypt, says that France will not be alone in opposing the modifications in the financial competence of the mixed Tribunals, forming the best guarantee for the creditors. The substitution of Native for mixed Tribunals, the report says, would be certain to impair French influence.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales team in their second innings scored 260 and Stoddart's team won the match by eight wickets.

Prince Ranjitsinhji made 112 not out, and Maclaren 100.

CALCUTTA AND THE PLAGUE.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR VISITS THE INSPECTION CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Risley and Surgeon-Major Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, left Howrah, this morning, by special train to visit the Plague Inspection Camp at the Khana Junction.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie leaves Marseilles in the Oriental on the 2nd December, arriving in Bombay about the 18th.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Particulars of the Commander-in-Chief's winter tour are now published. He leaves Simla on the 27th instant, arriving at Bhurtpur on the 29th and halting there till the 3rd December, then proceeding to Shikohabad, where the party will remain until the 8th.

From Shikohabad, the Commander-in-Chief proceeds to Sahjanwa, where he remains until the 14th, going from thence direct to Calcutta, where he arrives at 2 p.m., on the 15th.

THE PARACHINAR GARRISON.

Field Service concessions are sanctioned for the Parachinar Garrison, which will now be included in the Tirah Force.

APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Hewitt as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS.

ALL PEITHS AND DIVISIONS ATTACKED.

POONA, Nov. 16.

The exodus from the City and Cantonment is going on daily, a large number of people leaving by trains as well as by carts. About 80 per cent. of the Marwadi and Buniah shops have been closed.

Sadasev Peith, which is most seriously affected, has been nearly deserted, with the exception of a few houses.

The effects of the dire calamity have become apparent everywhere, all peiths or divisions of the city having been affected in more or less degree.

In the Cantonment, the Sholapur Bazaar, Kamaltapura, old and new Modikhanas, Convent Street, Sachapir Street, Gowli Wadas, and Main Street are most affected.

The Borah Bazaar has been closed, except a few shops, which are also to be shortly closed.

The only thing now remaining is the cleaning of the gutters with phenyle by a fire-engine from Bombay, which, it is believed, will save Poona yet.

THE MORTALITY.

There were 54 new cases and 43 deaths in the City, to-day, of which 8 cases and 13 deaths occurred in Sukerwar Peith, 7 cases and 8 deaths in Shunwar Peith, 6 cases and 4 deaths in Sadasiv Peith and 7 cases and 3 deaths in Kasba Peith.

The total mortality was 57.

In the Cantonment there were 47 cases and 26 deaths ; and in the Suburban districts 3 cases and one death. Eleven cases and 6 deaths were imported, and 23 cases and 26 deaths indigenous.

In Poona District there were 28 cases of which 15 cases and 12 deaths occurred in Talegaon.

In the General Plague Hospital 6[illegible] are admitted, 42 died, and 493 remain under treatment ; in the Mahomedan 10 were admitted, and 4 died, leaving 79 under treatment ; and in the Hindu Hospital 9 were admitted, 7 died, and 61 are remaining.

In the Native Infantry Hospital there were 7 cases.

THE OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

There were 14 cases and 110 deaths in Sholapur from the 6th to the 12th.

The High School of Sholapur has been closed.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL GASELEE'S COLUMN.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAIDAN, Nov. 11.

General Gaselee with the 2nd Brigade made a reconnaissance to the Saran Sur Pass. Heliographic communication with Bara was unsuccessfully tried. The retirement was satisfactory, but Lieutenant Wright was slightly wounded, and one man of the Queen's killed. One Gurkha was also wounded.

The Zakka Khels are the tribe who chiefly opposed us on Tuesday and to-day.

There was no firing into the camp for the last two nights. The wounded officers are doing well.

Lieutenant Cameron of the Gordons was slightly wounded yesterday.

Five more clans have to come in. All the Orakzai clans are in, but terms have not yet been issued to them.

FORAGING PARTIES AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Large quantities of fodder continue being brought into General Lockhart's Camp at Maidan.

General Kempster also has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of supplies from the villages in the Warran Valley. He was to continue foraging to-day under cover of a reconnaissance eastwards towards Shahkot.

Good mule and camel road is now completed between Mastura and Maidan, and ample forage is coming into Mastura Camp under arrangements with the tribesmen.

RUMOURED PROBABLE ATTACK ON DAABA POST.

It was rumoured at Sadda, in the Upper Kurram, yesterday, that an attack on the Daaba Post was being planned by the tribesmen. The place is, however, quite securefully provisioned, with ample ammunition.

FURTHER ADDITION TO THE TROOPS.

A wing of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers at Kohat has been added to the Tirah Force, and is ordered to move to Maidan. F. Battery, R. H. A., and 2 Squadrons of the 11th Hussars have moved in to Peshawar from Hari Singh Ka Burj.

FORAGING CONTINUED.

SHARP-SHOOTERS APPROACHING THE CAMP.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Maidan, 13th November states :—General Kempster's Brigade with No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A., No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, 36th Sikhs, and some Companies of the Sappers left for the Warran Valley by the Seri Kandao Pass at 6-30 a.m. Forage will be bought from the Aka Khels. Their attitude continues friendly, and they make no opposition to the survey operations. The Orakzai are likely to accept the terms offered them as the 1st Brigade threatens.

Mastura Valley, 15th November.—No. 1 Mountain Battery, R. A., has gone to Mastura, to-day, to join General Hart's Brigade, which has been there hitherto without a battery. Telegraph wire was not cut last night—being almost the first night there has been uninterrupted traffic. Cold increases daily. There were 8 degrees frost last night, and followers especially suffer greatly from cold. General Kempster's Brigade has been ordered in from Warran Valley to-morrow and will move a part of the force to the Baugh on the 17th instant if possible. Arrangements made for buying grain and forage from the Kambar Khels yesterday did not prove satisfactory. The rates offered were 8 annas a maund for grain, and 2 annas a maund for fodder. Other produce tendered will be bought at rates fixed by the Political Officers. Only 150 maunds of grain and fodder were collected, whereas some 2,000 maunds were procured by foraging parties of the 4th Brigade, which had to go out again and take what was wanted. The arrangement to-day is, that forage will be taken but paid for if no resistance is offered or unwillingness shown to supply on payment. This is undoubtedly due to the fear of great scarcity after our troops leave the country.

Some firing took place last night, the sharpshooters approaching very close to the Headquarters, where bullets were flying thick and fast for some minutes. General Kempster's Brigade continues to get ample forage on payment in the Ali Khel country. General Hart's Brigade sent out a foraging party, yesterday, and there was some skirmishing with the enemy, who were repulsed without any casualties on our side.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.

Sadda, 15th November.—A Massuzai and Cham-Kanni lashkar, numbering three thousand, including eight hundred Khanikel and Kutikel Afridis, is still reported to have gathered at Janikot, in the Khurmana Darra, their women bringing them food from the valley beyond. Their strong picquets on the hills above can be seen by our advanced picquets at Dhamkhuar, and they are said to be building thatch huts as protection from cold. It is also reported that fifteen days' truce is to be given to the Massuzais to enable them to send in a Jirgah to General Lockhart.

As time goes on, and with it our casualty lists increase by leaps and bounds, and every telegram from the front announces sniping into camps and long range firing into foraging parties, the question naturally suggests itself how long the apparently inexhaustible supply of ammunition in the hands of the enemy will last. Certainly there is nothing to indicate that the Afridis, or indeed any of the border tribes, with whom we have been recently brought in contact, have been compelled to husband ammunition for their breech-loading rifles ; they go on firing night after night into camp, knowing how small is the chance of any particular shot striking a man or animal, and their total expenditure by now, even in this manner alone, must have been enormous. It is impossible to say how much of this ammunition has been obtained from over the border in the past, or, in spite of the Amir's protestations, how much is still finding its way into the hands of the Afridis from that source. We know, of course, that a free gift of 50,000 rounds was made to them by ourselves when we let the Khyber posts fall into their hands, and, in the aggregate, a considerable amount must have been taken in the course of fighting, as on several occasions boxes of ammunition have fallen into their hands. It is rumoured that the amount which fell into their hands in the attack on the convoy in the Arhanga Pass was not 13,000 rounds, as we previously stated, but 50,000 rounds ; for that, however, we cannot answer. But there can be little doubt that it is not on such windfalls that the Afridi depends for his supply, and that a regular flow of ammunition takes place all the year round from this country over the border. It seems impossible to check it, as no one can even be made to admit that there has been any unaccountable disappearance of rounds in his charge. Every round can apparently always be accounted for, whether this be in the charge of the Arsenal authorities or of the individual soldier. Were it not that the case by no means infrequently occurs that men are actually discovered by the police in possession of ammunition obtained from arsenals and corps ; this source of leakage might be regarded as based merely on conjecture. As an instance of the mysterious manner in which this occurs, some men were recently run in for having some live percussion fuses. They declared that they had bought them in a frontier bazaar as old brass. On another occasion among a large consignment of old cases were found about a thousand loaded Lee-Metford blank cartridges that had never been used. The source of these was traced, but the arsenal responsible disclaimed all knowledge of them. As this sort of thing goes on all over India, there is little to be surprised at that, when our troops are called on to fight the tribes, they are met with volleys of bullets from ammunition which should never have left this country at all. The same may be said of rifles, though these, of course, are usually traceable to corps which have lost them. But during the present campaign several rifles have been recovered which have been found, on examination, to have been built up out of parts condemned by the arsenals, and supposed to have been rendered unserviceable before being sold by auction. It is perfectly clear that regulations have hitherto not been complied with, and that rifles capable of being repaired have been allowed to pass into the hands of purchasers only too ready to buy any quantity of this sort of "old iron." However difficult it may be to prevent the purloining of occasional rounds out of the vast stores in our arsenals, there can be no sort of excuse for permitting so called unserviceable weapons, capable of easy repair by any skilled mechanic, to pass out without being rendered absolutely useless before being sold. It should be insisted on that a commissioned officer be held personally responsible for this, and the responsibility never, under any circumstances, delegated to subordinates. The matter is a serious one, and although the Arsenal authorities shut their eyes to the fact, there is no room for doubt that it is largely to illicit trade with arsenal subordinates that the plentiful supply of ammunition in the hands of the border tribes is due.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. MACLEAN.

POISONING THE ALLEGED CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The death, from poisoning, has occurred at Delhi of Mr. Maclean, C.I.E., the well-known Superintending Engineer of the Western Jumna Canal.

A mistake, it is said, was made in compounding a medicine consisting partly of strychnine which deceased was taking for an ailment, and he died suddenly. He was among the ablest men in the Public Works Department.

THE RECENT MURDER CASE.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

The murder of a prominent Hindu pundit at Lahore, some months ago, is likely to be a mystery no longer. The supposed murderer has been arrested in Kashmir and identified by the mother and widow of the pundit.

PROHIBITION OF ARMS IN KOHAT.

The Government of the Punjab is about to issue instructions prohibiting natives of Kohat district from carrying arms within such distance of our military posts and lines of communication within the frontier as may be agreed upon by the local Civil and Military authorities.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SURRENDER OF THE MADDA KHELS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

A "Pioneer" telegram, dated Ismail Khel, 14th November, says :—Major-General Corrie Bird to-day received the submission of the whole of the Madda Khel tribe unconditionally. Among those who have surrendered are four more of the seventeen men who were demanded by name for their share in the affair at Maizar. The case of those who have surrendered have been considerably misrepresented owing to a misunderstanding. The Sadda Khan alone received a promise that his life would be spared and that he would not be transported. No such promise has been made to any of the rest, either of proscribed men or of ordinary members of the tribe. A good many of those whose families took refuge in Afghan territory are said to be now experiencing difficulty in getting away from their asylum and in removing their families. It is notable that five of the proscribed men were ready to come in and surrender unconditionally yesterday, but during the night they received news that their families had been detained beyond the border. They have naturally gone off to obtain their release before surrendering to General Bird, which they have sworn on the Koran before the whole Jirgah to do.

General Corrie Bird proceeds to Datta Khel to-morrow, and takes the prisoners and a jirgah of friendly tribes with him. He will then go into the question of assessing and distributing fines among those concerned, taking proper security that the fines are paid. When this is settled and satisfactory guarantees are given, the tribe as a whole will be admitted to its territory, and the trial of particular men who were wanted will be proceeded with. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will march from here to Boya to-morrow, which they will reach on the 17th instant, and they will probably remain there until they return to India.

THE KADMI HIGH PRIEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one reads the reports of the meeting of the Kadmi Parsis, of the 14th instant, as given in your own columns, your English local contemporary, and the Gujerati dailies, the "Bombay Samachar," the "Akbare Soudagar," and the "Jam-e-Jamshed," one feels puzzled to know as to what actually transpired at the meeting, and what it has ended in. Your own columns have it that "Mr. Joshi's proposition was declared to be carried by the chairman by a majority amid a great many cries of "No, no." Your local contemporary says, "one section of the meeting was for voting on Mr. Joshi's proposition" (i.e., for sending the Dastur about his business), while the other was against voting "that the proposition was put to the vote, and was declared by the chairman to be carried by a majority, and amidst a hundred cries of "No, no." Now, what do the Gujerati papers say ? They all have columns after columns of details to narrate, not in one day's, but (as appears likely) in their three days' issues, and yet one leading paper, the "Bombay Samachar," makes the heading of its long report say, that the "meeting dispersed without coming to any decision whatever one way or the other." The other daily Gujerati paper, the "Akbare Soudagar," (edited and owned by a Parsee), and very widely read in the mercantile community, has it that "the chairman expressed his wish to put the original proposition to the vote, but as the noise was tremendous, and it having reached the hour of a quarter to eight, the chairman declared that the proposition had been carried by a majority, whereupon the noise was most terrific and the police Inspector, Mr. Framji, in trying to calm down the meeting, got up in the midst of the meeting and shouted to know if the meeting passed the proposition, all present shouted with one voice that the proposition had *not* been carried. To say the truth, the stormy meeting came to a termination without arriving at any decision. Those present in the meeting will remember the storm and noise to the end of their lives." This same paper is entirely reticent and takes care not to say that the chairman had put the proposition to the vote, or that it was put to the meeting. But the "Bombay Samachar's" report is very clear, and distinctly says, that "the chairman, without putting the proposition to the vote, declared it carried." One more report, and I have done with this marvellous meeting ; the "Jame-Jamshed" has announced the most astounding result that "the proposition was declared by the chairman as having been passed with only four dissentients." Then what meant all the noise and tumult if only four dissented from 245 present ? Did they shout to agree or to disagree ? Was the voice of the remaining 241 meant to suppress the dissentient voice of merely four men ? Surely, Sir, on Sunday last, between the hours of 4 and 7-30, five different meetings appear to have been held to hang this Dastur in five different quarters of this city, for, are there not as many different reports ? Will any of those who attended the meeting initiate your readers into the mysteries of this wonderful metropolis, and the doings of its wicket Kadmi Parsis, and why these four should come to such different decisions over what the poor Dastur's traducers say to be the most heinous offence of marrying a step-aunt to her nephew ? Just one word more, Sir. I hope you and your readers have taken special note of the care which your and your contemporaries' reporters have taken in their wordings of the result of the meeting by saying, "The proposition was "declared" by the chairman to be carried by a majority," &c. The "Jame," with its "four dissents," takes the same care. The reporters do not report what was the actual result, but what the chairman said was the result. So that no one knows, or will ever know, what the meeting has declared in response to the chairman. Why have all the reporters taken this unusual precaution in wording the result of the meeting ? I ask, Sir, why has this distinction been conferred upon this distinguished occasion of some of the jealous Parsis trying to hang a dead man. I hope there won't be cloaks of anonymity exhibed in reply (if any) to my eager inquiries for a solution of this wonderful puzzle.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. MURZBAN.

Esplanade, Nov. 16.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

FOOTBALL was played under very pleasant conditions on Saturday. Genial weather prevailed throughout the county, and the attendances were large in every instance. Compared with the previous Saturday there were very few matches of exceptional importance. Of course all matches are important nowadays. The "friendly" has almost gone out of date, and unless a club is in a league it is not reckoned of much account. Still there are distinctions between important matches even, and so finely educated is the football public becoming that it regards a day like Saturday as being practically unimportant. There were no great issues at stake, and apart from the meeting of Salford and Broughton Rangers there were no great local rivalries to settle. All the same, the day's play was full of interest to the student of football form.

Under Rugb. Union rules matches were won on Saturday by Blackheath against Moseley, Richmond against Liverpool, Cambridge University against the Harlequins, Cardiff against Newport, Swansea against Devonport Albion, Gloucester against Bristol Llanelly against Penarth, and Leicester against Coventry. A match between Oxford University and London Scottish was drawn. Under Association rules, matches were won in the first division of the League competition by Everton against Bury, Liverpool against Derby County, Sheffield United against Preston North End, Bolton Wanderers against Notts Forest, and Notts County against Stoke. Matches were drawn between Aston Villa and Sunderland, West Bromwich Albion and Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Blackburn Rovers and Sheffield Wednesday.

Some little time ago it was mentioned that Miss Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, had again won the women's amateur championship of the United States. Fuller accounts of the final in this interesting event have now come over, and from "Golfing and Cycling Illustrated" a few interesting details may be culled. The conditons appear to have been favourable, though "a bad breeze shortened the drives a little" at one or two holes. "Both young women looked fresh and brown," and "Miss Hoyt wore a white duck skirt, cut to the approved walking length, and a blue and white striped shirt waist, with the sleeves rolled up to the elbows. She had no hat, but her glossy hair was very expertly coiffured. On the other hand, Miss Sargent, the other competitor, who wore "a linen skirt, with a brown and white striped shirt waist," did not roll up her sleeves, and it is hardly surprising that she lost the championship. However, "Miss Sargent drove first, and sent the spotless white rubber clean over the brook. Then Miss Hoyt stepped on the green sward dais, and sent her new ball about 10ft. further." The worst of this ornate style is that it is impossible to keep it up. No one could remain on the level of "spotless white rubber," and the declension to "new ball is mortifying. "But the first hole was halved, and the New York girl pulled out the next." How "the Essex county contestant could only win halves," how "Miss Sargent then took a stars," and subsequently "came up to a halved hole," my readers must discover for themselves. Golf is making enormous strides in America, and already the reports of matches and comments on the game have qualities that one can hardly hope to rival.

The position of the competition is now as follows :—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.
Sheffield United	10	7	3	0	17
Aston Villa	10	6	3	2	14
Everton	8	5	1	2	11
Sunderland	8	4	2	2	10
Wolverhampton Wanderers	9	3	3	3	9
Sheffield Wednesday	10	4	1	5	9
Liverpool	8	3	3	2	9
Bolton Wanderers	8	4	1	3	9
Derby County	9	3	2	4	8
West Bromwich Albion	8	3	2	3	8
Notts Forest	8	3	2	3	8
Stoke	9	3	1	5	7
Bury	8	2	2	4	6
Blackburn Rovers	9	2	2	5	6
Preston North End	10	1	4	5	6
Notts County	10	1	3	6	5

Under Association rules a match between London and Sheffield was played on Monday at Leyton, and was won by London by four goals to one. Under Rugby Union rules a match in the county championship competition was played on Wednesday at Blackheath between Kent and Middlesex, and was won by Kent by two goals and four tries to a goal.

Some correspondence has been going on in the "Daily Mail" on the subject of "Cheating at Golf," and one writer declares "that it is almost the exception in a London club to find a golfer who does not ground his club in a bunker". This, however, seems to be a venial offence in London, if this correspondent is to be trusted, and much more serious offences are common and scarcely disguised. The South of England has generally prided itself on the purity of its sporting instinct, but, really, we in the North could hardly take such accusations seriously. They would be laughed out of court. I do not suggest that they are true of any part of the golfing community, but unless such charges are clearly and definitely formulated there is some loss of dignity in discussing them.

The autumn meeting at St. Annes takes place this week, and there seems to be a prospect of some interesting golf. The competition will, of course, be held on the new green, which is said to be in excellent condition. The full course will be played, and those who complain that it is rather too easy under present conditions may find that the extension of even a single hole may make a considerable difference in the score. It is expected that Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Ball will take part in the meeting, as well as Hutchings, and, probably, Mr. Dick. These with the various strong local players, will effectively test the merits of the course. It is reported that the new committee of the "Royal and Ancient" may soon be called upon to decide a question of medal play rules in connection with the St. Annes Club. The members feel that a stimulant is necessary to take them round the eighteen holes of the new course, and that some kind of shelter, which need not be quite on the scale of the new clubhouse, might appropriately be placed about the ninth hole. The question is whether those who pause for the purpose of taking a "modest quencher" will be disqualified. It has been suggested, however, that a local rule might meet the case, and, if this is adopted, other shelters will no doubt be provided at various points of the course.

I trust that it will not become the fashion to write to "Golf" to announce exceptionally long drives. Some of us would be ready enough to do so, but Mr. Ernest Woodhead has spoilt the fun by mentioning his drive from the tee to the seventh green at Huddersfield—a distance of 324 yards. It will be difficult to eclipse this unless Mr. Tait of Mr. Blackwell can do it. The Huddersfield Club maintains a tradition of long driving, and, if the caddies are to be believed, no one would make a fuss about driving the second wall at the fifth hole. Mr. Woodhead omits to mention the colour of the shaft of his driver—doubtless dark-grained. In contradiction of the tenour of this correspondence, the following incident is refreshing. At a certain club in Lancashire it was arranged to hold a meeting of the handicap committee on the eve of a competition-day. By some mishap the caretaker of the clubhouse, where the meeting was to be held, was not informed of the fact. The members of the committee, arriving at slightly different times, found the clubhouse closed and did not meet one another. But early the next morning an enthusiastic committee member went to the clubhouse and revised the handicap sheet himself. When the sheet was subsequently examined it was found that the only handicap which had been altered was his own. This had been reduced by two strokes. Here was honesty, indeed. Only the cynic will analyse the motive which prompted it.

It is interesting to notice the attitudes adopted by the local authorities in response to the circular addressed them by the Cyclists' Touring Club on the question of thorns left upon the highway. The Clitheroe District Council has decided to take action by issuing notices to farmers and others warning them that they are committing an actionable offence. The Sunderland District Council has replied by giving its men orders to clear the obstructions away whenever they are found. On the other hand, the authorities of the district of Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, decided not to reply to the letter, nor to take any action, their argument being that as cyclists are not taxed and some of them ride at an immoderate speed, they ought to be very well content with the highways as they find them. It is significant of the wide influence and utility of the Touring Club de France that when the police wish to call the attention of cyclists generally to any matter the first thing they do is to communicate with the club. The new number of the "Revue Mensuelle" announces that an official notice has been received from the Prefecture of Police suggesting that the club should urge cyclists to ride at a moderate pace in the streets of Paris, and, if possible, avoid the busier streets. On the whole, however, the French cyclist is decidedly well behaved, and he receives more consideration than we get here. Those streets of Paris that were once closed to him are now all thrown open, and they would be in no danger of being closed again but for the action of the occasional—I am glad to say very occasional—"scorcher"—*epowanteur* as the French call him.

Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce, daughter of the Marquess of Ailesbury has made a laudable but unsuccessful endeavour, says a contemporary, to bring the Marine Department of the Board of Trade up to date. That antiquated body fail completely to see how a woman can be a master of anything—least of all a yacht. According to its dictionary, master means a man, and no other production of creation is entitled to the appellation. Her ladyship lives the sea, and desired to obtain a certificate as yacht master. Prepared to undergo all the examinations demanded by the Board of Trade, she wrote for permission to sit as a candidate, but the assistant secretary declined to grant it. Lady Ernestine pointed out that what she requested amounted merely to an authorisation to "command her own property," as she did not seek an ordinary certificate of competency to serve in any ship, and that to debar her from the privilege solely on account of her sex appeared to be a decided injustice. Another refusal was the only response. Her ladyship wrote again asking the Board its reasons for declining to allow her to obtain "this voluntary certificate for yacht master," but the only answer vouchsafed was a communication from Mr. Ingram B. Walker to the effect that he was "directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have always considered and held that a master's certificate clearly implies that it is confined to men." Ladies have before to-day acted as midshipmen in a highly creditable manner, and Grace Darling showed what they can do in times of emergency and danger, but the Board of Trade will have nothing to do with them as masters. Here, then, is a legitimate grievance to be redressed.

The American swimming champion, J. L. M'Cusker, made his first appearance at Glossop on Thursday last, and created a good impression. The American has not been very fortunate in matchmaking on this his second visit to this country. He early realised that it was no use challenging Nuttall, and was satisfied to engage with Greasley, of Leicester, and Ernest Cavill, to swim several races, but practically the whole of them, as far as the original conditions are concerned, have been given up. Against these men he would undoubtedly make a good show, if he were not successful. As mentioned above he goes to London to-morrow to swim, Ernest Cavill for the amount of money which may be received for admittance from those who are disposed to witness the race. In meeting M'Cusker, the Australian is looking beyond the pecuniary advantage to be gained having expressed himself as being anxious to overcome the American for the honour that there may be attached to it. Both are reported as being in training for the race, but as the net gain cannot be of much moment, this statement is only true to a certain extent.

At the closing meeting of the Oxford University Boat Club, on Oct. 22, Mr. C. K. Phillips, New College, was re-elected president, and the Rev. W. E Sherwood was reappointed treasurer ; Messrs. C. K. Pechell, Brasenose, the University coxswain, and G. O. Edwards were placed on the committee. The coxswainless fours were fixed for Nov. 2 and 3, which is a week earlier than usual. Both the past and present presidents and the New College Boat Club were the recipients of votes of congratulation on their victory in the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. The treasurer submitted a very satisfactory balance-sheet, which showed a large decrease on the year in debt on the new boat-house. Rowing for the fours is now in full swing, says a Cambridge correspondent on Oct 23, and the following crews are in practice :—Trinity Hall (holder), Emmanuel, Third Trinity, First Trinity, Caius, Lady Margaret, Pembroke, Jesus, and King's. Hall have been very unfortunate. Last week Howell, their captain, who sculled so well in the Diamond at Henley and the Wingfield, was ran into by another sculler, the nose of whose boat went through his leg, necessitating an operation and completely laying him up. Since then they have lost Compbell-Muir, who has sprained his back. In spite of these troubles they are going well, and today rowed the full course in the record time of 10 16. First Trinity, Caius, and King's are also going fairly. Dudley Ward, Third Trinity, and Hawkins, Caius, have been re-elected president and secretary. The Clinker Fours have been postponed until after the Lent races. This will relieve the congestion this term, but will probably in the end make it more difficult for small clubs to win this event. The Colquhoun Sculls are fixed for Nov. 16 and following days, the fours for Nov. 3. In Howell's absence the sculls are a very open affair.

The fixtures between South Manchester and Albert Park on Saturday was productive of one of the finest struggles which have been witnessed during the last season or two. Some years ago the position of the former club was so much superior to that of the latter that few matches were arranged between them, and to these but little interest attached. The "Lions" have since, however, had to relinquish the pre-eminence which they so long held, and the Lidsbury club has progressed by leaps and bounds. This levelling-up process, added to the close proximity of the organisations in question, has induced a healthy and keen rivalry, and now invests their fixtures with an interest in excess of that spring. ing from the League system only. Although during the first half Albert Park held the upper-hand, the game was well contested, the home defence being particularly sound. In the second forty-five both teams played splendidly, and the game developed into the most hotly-contested fixture between these clubs which is yet on record. The draw of six goals each which resulted accurately represents the play, and South Manchester are to be congratulated upon demonstrating so effectually that they are are still a power to be reckoned with.

Six bookmakers were indicted at the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, Oct. 23, for using a certain bye drive from the tee to the seventh green at Huddersfield—a distance of 324 yards. It will be difficult to eclipse this unless Mr. Tait of Mr. Blackwell can do it. The Huddersfield Club maintains a tradition of long driving, and, if the caddies are to be believed, no one would make a fuss about driving the second wall at the fifth hole. Mr. Woodhead omits to mention the colour of the shaft of his driver—doubtless dark-grained. In contradiction of the tenour of this correspondence, the following incident is refreshing. At a certain club in Lancashire it was arranged to hold a meeting of the handicap committee on the eve of a competition-day. By some mishap the caretaker of the clubhouse, where the meeting was to be held, was not informed of the fact. The members of the committee, arriving at slightly different times, found the clubhouse closed and did not meet one another. But early the next morning an enthusiastic committee member went to the clubhouse and revised the handicap sheet himself. When the sheet was subsequently examined it was found that the only handicap which had been altered was his own. This had been reduced by two strokes. Here was honesty, indeed. Only the cynic will analyse the motive which prompted it.

At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting on Tuesday the Trial Plate of 200 sovs. was won by Lord Howe's High Treasurer, with Prince Soltykoff's Spur Royal second. On Wednesday the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was won by Sir W. Ingram's Comfrey, an outsider, which started with odds of 25 to 1 against him. Mr. J. R. Keen's St. Cloud came in second and Mr. R. Lorillard's Sandia third.

INFORMATION from Berlin states that a large increase in the German Army Estimates is shortly to be applied for. During his visit to Wiesbaden the German Emperor struck the names of a considerable number of officers off the active service list, in pursuance of his policy of placing comparatively young men in all the most important posts. It has already been decided that next year's German Army manœuvres shall be held on an unprecedentedly large scale in Alsace-Lorraine. The 13th and 14th Army Corps and the whole of the troops in the annexed provinces will take part in the operations,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort Northern	3a	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, and Umarkhadi	4 1	1	25
C Dhobi Talao and Panasvadi		0	11
D Mahalaxmi	1	0	8
E Kamathipura	11b	1	23
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Residents and Unknown	8	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	21	5	94
Total to date	13,354	11,909	

a One recent arrival from up-country, Saraswanpur.
b Two recent arrivals from Cutch Mandvie and Jamnagar.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks	11
,, Deaths	5

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	2

THE QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

A meeting of the Plague Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, to decide upon the arrangements to be made in connection with the imposition of quarantine ordered by Government in the telegram received on Monday from Mahableshwar. No letter has yet been received from Government as to the manner in which the quarantine is to be applied, but the main outlines of the scheme were settled. The quarantine begins from to-day, and is to last in each case six days, instead of eight as originally proposed. Careful investigation at Karachi during the course of the plague epidemic there led to its being ascertained that only one per cent. of the imported cases occurred on the eighth day after arrival, and it is thought that this percentage is so extremely small as to be insufficient to warrant the cost to Government and the inconvenience to the public of an eight days' detention. The journey from Sholapur to Bombay occupies a full day, so that in that case the six days' quarantine will make it an entire week before anyone coming from Sholapur is able to go where he will in Bombay without let or hindrance. The Camp at Mody Khana is being put up as rapidly as possible, and with the already existing camps at Narelwady and Wari Bunder will give a total accommodation for about 6,000 persons daily. This accommodation is considered sufficient at present in view of the fact that many of the passengers will be let out upon surveillence, their caste leaders being security for their appearance, and also of the effect that the quarantine is likely to have in diminishing the number of arrivals. It is understood that the extension of the system of detention to second-class passengers has been decided upon in order to circumvent the evasion of the system that would be resorted to. A coolie might muster up enough cash to travel second-class, but it is not to be expected that he will venture on going first-class. In all probability, most second-class passengers, whose appearance indicates that they belong to the middle or well-to-do classes, will be exempted from detention, but their luggage will be disinfected. The Medical Officers are to be given considerable discretion upon these details, as it is deemed impossible to lay down hard and fast rules.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the daily morning report made by the Medical officers of the various districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, it appears that one case of bubonic fever and five cases of fever were discovered from the various localities in the Mandvie (B) ward and removed to the Grant Road Hospital, where most of them have been kept under observation. A fatal case of plague was reported from D ward.

REMOVAL OF CONVALESCENT PATIENTS.

Nineteen convalescent patients were removed from the Grant Road Hospital to the Government House Parel Hospital, on Monday.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various hospitals was as under, yesterday :—Arthur Road, 55 ; Grant Road, 14 ; Dariasthan, 10 ; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 4 ; Telugu, 3 ; Don Tad, 2 ; and Nizampura, 1.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

There were, yesterday, 1,142 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp and 323 in the Narelwady Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,176, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,680, making a total of 2,856 persons. Departures by sea 597, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,290, making a total of 3,887 persons.

BHAVNAGAR.

A case of bubonic plague occurred here among the passengers under quarantine.

PRECAUTIONS IN SIND.

Under the provisions of Act III. of 1897, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct as a temporary measure that all booking by down trains from stations in Sind to the following stations is prohibited as well as all booking by down trains from those stations :—

Bholari, Mating, Jhanpir, Jamabad, Ran Pethani, Dabheji, Pipri, Lundhi, Malir, and Thul.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE IN SURAT.

Our Surat correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—The operations of the newly organised search parties have been of a fairly satisfactory nature. They began to work in right earnest only ten days back, and it may be fairly said that they have now overcome the usual initial difficulties, and have begun doing their work smoothly enough. Looking to the large extent of the city, the nine search parties distributed

during the last week received subscriptions of Rs. 355 from the Parsees of Aden, and of Rs. 50 from Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Dubash, of Bombay. But a separate plague hospital was not the only want of the community. With the virulence of the epidemic and with the rigorous measures adopted for its suppression by the local authorities, a new and much more pressing want than an hospital had to be met in the erection of suitable huts or camps for the accommodation of those of their community who might have the misfortune to be segregated in the event of plague appearing in their houses or neighbourhood. A requisition, signed by about a dozen respectable members of the community, with a subscription of Rs. 250, was sent to the President of the local Parsee Panchayet, Dr. Byramji Pestonji, and his colleagues on the board, asking them to take up this movement and arrange to supply this pressing need. The Parsee Panchayet has, with characteristic readiness, complied with the request of the requisitionists by opening a "Parsee Plague Relief Fund," the president and the members of the board heading the subscription list with a handsome contribution of Rs. 750 among themselves. Mr. Moses and Surgeon-Captain Dyson have willingly set a separate piece of land at the disposal of the committee appointed for this purpose, and arrangements are in progress to erect a suitable camp for their accomodation. The subscription list has been sent round, and every Parsee should consider it his duty to contribute his mite.

The death of Dr. Phiroshaw Jamsetji Nanawati, late Warrant Medical Officer in the Bombay Army, and a private practitioner of more than 25 years' standing, which took place suddenly from a stoppage of the heart's action on Tuesday last, has cast a sad gloom over the whole town. He had a highly lucrative practice, and was popular among the people, the deceased was a Municipal Commissioner since 1884, and took much interest in all works of public utility relating to the welfare of the city. His death is a distinct loss to Surat and its people.

The following are the official mortality returns of the week :—

	No. of Plague attacks.	No. of Plague deaths.	Total from all causes.	Total of last year.
6th November	61	15	46	5
7th "	29	7	50	7
8th "	44	18	55	6
9th "	37	15	39	8
10th "	23	14	38	7
11th "	25	11	43	11
12th "	34	14	30	7
Total	274	135	302	51

The numbers under treatment in hospitals are as follows :—

General Plague Hospital	91
Hindu "	188
Panch Dharmasala "	23
Borah Hospital "	4
Mussalman "	11
Parsee "	1
	321

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Writing from Rajkote on 14th November, our correspondent says :—The Secretary of State has concurred with the opinion of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India that the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, should be abolished. His Lordship commands that the cases already on the file should be disposed of previous to its dissolution and has delegated full authority to the Government of India to adopting due measures for future disputes between chiefs and their subordinate Bhayats and Girasias. It is understood that the Political Agent is directed to propose a scheme for the execution of decrees already passed by that court.

On his arrival in Rajkote at 5-30 p.m. on the 24th instant, H. E. the Governor will be met at the shamiana by the several chiefs and officers. H. E. the Maharaj of Bhownugger will then read an address of welcome on behalf of himself and his brother chiefs, and H. E. will then proceed to the Residency in a regular procession. The first-class chiefs present will then be received at their respective residencies by political officers. H. H. the Nawab of Junagurh by Colonel Fenton, President, Rajasthanik Court; (2) His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger by Mr. Hayward, Judicial Assistant Political Agent; (3) H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra by Major Ashby, Assistant Political Agent; (4) heir-apparent of Porebunder by Colonel Snell, Administrator.

At 8-30 in the morning of the 25th instant, H. E. will visit the Randerda and Laipuri lakes and our waterworks there and open the Rajkote state paddock, a nice little building, and from 10-45 to 2 p.m. will receive visits from chiefs. At 4 p.m. a *darbar* will be held at Gonsaulshi Hall of our grand Memorial Institute, where his Excellency will invest Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jasdan, with the insignia of G.S.I. The first class chiefs will while attending the *darbar* be accompanied by the officers above-named and the chief of Jasdan by Lieutenant Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent Sirsai. The same evening a banquet will be given by the Jasdan Chief at the bungalow of the Jamnagar State.

At 8-30 a.m. next day (Friday, the 26th instant), H.E. will open the Resulkhanji Female Hospital and in the evening witness the mounted sports at the race course.

On Saturday, the 27th instant H. E. will pay return visits to the chiefs of the first three classes between 8 and 11 a.m. It is understood, that though the Raj Saheb of Wankaner is a minor, H. E. will pay him a return visit as a special case. In the afternoon (at 4 p.m.) H. E. will distribute prizes to the students of the Rajkumar College and dine at the Residency in the evening.

H. E. will on Monday morning inspect the Imperial Service Troops and the Agency police and hold a reception at the Residency at 9-30 p.m.

On Tuesday H. E. will leave for Junagurh by special train (8-30 a.m.). At Jetalsar, on the way, H. E. will be met by the Kathi chiefs of Jetpur, and will breakfast there. Leaving Jetalsar, at 11-30 a.m. H. E. will arrive in Junagarh at 12 a.m. H. H. the Nawab will pay his visit to H. E. at 4-20 p.m. In the evening there will be a banquet and splendid fire-works at Junagurh.

At 7-30 a.m. on the 1st December H. E. will ascend the Girnar Hills and in the afternoon pay a return visit to his Highness.

At 8-30 a.m. next morning (the 2nd December) H. E. will lay the foundation stones of the new hospital, library and museum at Junagurh and leave for Rajkote by special train at 3 p.m., arriving there at 6 p.m.

H. E. will leave Rajkote for Wadhwan C. S., on the 3rd December, arriving at the latter place at 12 a.m. the same day, accompanied with his staff and the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter. At 12-30 the same day, H. E. will at the request of H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra cut the first sod of the Dhrangadhra Railway, and after partaking of the lunch provided by that chief, will leave for Bombay at 3-20 p.m.

There is to be no separate camp this time for the European guests and Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, is to be the host of them all.

The appeal of the Gaekwar Government against the verdict of acquittal of the three kathis of Samadhiala given by the Sessions Judge of Amreli—was heard by the varishat court of Baroda, consisting of Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal and Mr. Abbas S. Tayabji, barrister-at-law. Mr. M. P. Mody, barrister-at-law, assisted by Mr. Nanabhai Harishchandra, Public Prosecutor, represented the prosecution, while the kathies were defended by Mr. H. A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. B. Talvalkar, B.A., LL.B.

Mahmadkhanji, one of the two claimants in the Khadia inheritance case, has also applied to the Gondal State for a certificate of heirship with reference to Khadia's right and interests in the village Mokhatimbi which lies in the jurisdiction of that State. In this application the claimant has based his title also on a will, alleged to have been executed by Fatehkhanji, the deceased holder of Khadia in St. 1947 (A.D. 1891).

On Wednesday last a basket brought out of the apartments of a lady of the late Jam Saheb's zenana was discovered to contain a man Bawji Hirji. Great sensation prevails at Nowanagar and the authorities concerned are making the necessary inquiries. Various versions are given to the story, but it is impossible to say one way or other, until a regular inquiry is instituted and result elicited.

A curious literary treasure trove has been published by the officers of the United States Weather Bureau, in the shape of a letter written by Mr. James Glaisher, and dated July 8th, 1850, in reply to inquiries made by Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institution who was then anxious to organise a meteorological service in America and desirous of knowing what had been done towards that object in this country. Mr. Glaisher's letter was rescued from the fire at the Institute, and it is now incorporated in Mr. G. J. Symonds's interesting article on "Weather Maps and early Synchronous Meteorological Observations" in his "Monthly Meteorological Magazine." It is interesting to us, as Mr. Symonds observes, from the fact that it proves that "The Daily News" was the first paper in the world to publish a daily weather table. Mr. Glaisher writes: "The proprietors of a London newspaper, "The Daily News," incur the expense of sending a messenger to the several railway termini at about 2 a.m., and all the returns thus collected are immediately printed, so that the weather of the day previous, at one time, all over the country and parts of Scotland are publicly known. On receiving the paper I lay all these returns on a map. Mr. Symonds's chronological notes also furnish the entry: 1849, June 14th.—First collection of reports from the railway termini by "The Daily News," insertion in its issue of the weather table for the previous day at 13 stations, and preparation by Mr. Glaisher in Mrs. of the first current weather map.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The number in receipt of famine relief during the present week, compared to the preceding, shows a decrease of 165,000. The decreases shown are as follows :—Madras 20,384; Bombay 49,369; Central Provinces 88,633. The total in receipt of relief is 452,434.

Through passenger traffic on the Southern Punjab Railway was opened to the public on the 10th instant. The first passenger and goods mixed train left Delhi about 12 o'clock. There was no special function to mark the occasion. At present there are two trains leaving Delhi, and two arriving daily.

An item in India's revenues that few people are aware of is that arising from the chank fisheries. A chank, by the way, is a spiral shell which is largely used as an ornament by Hindu women in Northern India. These fisheries are conducted on the extreme southern coasts of the Peninsula, in the Tinnevelly district. Last year the Madras Government derived Rs. 16,471-1-1 from them; there was, however, a fall in the price of good shells which was reported to be due "to famine and other disasters in the North-West Provinces which caused the chank-market to be dull."

Keen competition in the tea-industry, with its increased production and diminished sale price, is beginning to have the natural effect. As is customary on all plantations, the first person to feel the pressure of closer economy is the superintendent and manager, so it is not surprising to read that there was a fall in income-tax collections in Assam last year owing to tea-garden managers drawing large salaries having left the Province, and having been succeeded by men drawing less pay.

The Court of Wards in the North-West Provinces has instituted a system of vaccination on all estates under their charge. In cases where the area and population of an individual estate are sufficiently large to give employment to separate men, they were entertained at its expense. In other cases, where estates can afford it, they share in the cost of a vaccinator who works in several estates, or pay a contribution in cash to the cost of the district vaccinators.

With regard to the measure promised by the German Government for the reform of judicial procedure in the German Army, the question of the legality of Bavaria's claim to rights of its own has, it will be remembered, been the subject of warm discussion. An important contribution to this controversy is made by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Prince Bismarck's organ states: "According to information which has reached us, the question of Bavaria's claim to reserved rights is by no means to be regarded as irrelevant. We are convinced that Bavaria possesses an actual and unqualified reserved right in this matter, and that it was the intention of those who signed the Treaty of Versailles that see should possess it. Her reserved right exists, and is to be regarded as completely valid." As the inspirer of this utterance is in a position, he says, to speak authoritatively on the matter, it may be supposed that Bavaria's claim will now be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The *Daily Telegraph* has published a very interesting article on a military correspondent "On Modern Armies of To-day." At a time when the sufficiency or otherwise of our land forces threatens to become a burning question, the article referred to cannot fail to render good service. There is, as the writer shows, no pause abroad in developing and perfecting armed strength, no postponement of reforms, no hesitation in adopting the newest methods and latest improvements in arms and equipment. The nations of Europe, in fact, are up and doing in the strictest sense. In nearly every case, as the writer in the *Daily Telegraph* proves to demonstration, estimates have increased. To quote one passage:—The latest budget published for Austria-Hungary shows an increase of some £333,000. In France a greater economy has been practised than in previous years, yet very nearly £1,000,000 has been added to the estimates. In Germany there is also a small but decided increase. In Russia the figures actually published admit an increase of nearly £3,000,000 on the estimates, and this is almost certainly not the whole outlay, for the Russian Government does not wear its heart upon its sleeve or take everyone into its confidence as to its proceedings, and it is never exactly known how many men are serving with the colours. Italy, notwithstanding her grievous burdens and the poverty of her exchequer, makes no diminution in her armaments. On the contrary, her estimates show that she has to pay an increased sum in 1897-98, largely, no doubt, attributable to the bill outstanding for her military misfortunes in Erythrea. Spain is not satisfied without increased funds for her army, and in the last budget published—that for 1896-97—an additional £805,000 was granted.

General Billot and Admiral Bernard have declined to listen to interested persons in the French Services in regard to the plans for the military and naval sections of the great exhibition of 1900, and have decided upon an open competition of architects, which is to close on November 13. The exhibition will be more important than in 1889, because then the foreign Governments took no part officially. There were historical and modern sections, but, except that Belgium sent certain documents to the former, the exhibition was strictly national. The building was then at the Invalides, but in 1900 there is to be an extensive structure on the Quai d'Orsai, between the Pont de l'Almar and the Pont de Jena, extending for a distance of more than 380 yards, foreign Governments are invited to take part. The historical galleries will occupy 5,000 square metres, and the modern exhibits 9,000 square metres, of which 1,800 will be devoted to the Ministry of Marine. In the midst of the buildings will be a great hall, where will float a military balloon, and there many classes of guns will be exhibited. The display will include groups representative of military life, old and modern. In the grounds the Ministry of Marine proposes to erect two compartments of a battleship from keel to fighting mast, and a reproduction of an old frigate. The committee to decide upon the plans is composed of the sub-chief of the military staff, president of the military and naval commission, and its secretary, four members elected by the Minister of War and three by the Minister of Marine, two selected representatives of military art and industry, and three members elected by exhibitors.

The committee which has been formed at Athens to inquire into the conduct of the late war is composed of General Mavromikhali, Colonels Staikos, Demosulos, and Sophianos, and Majors Tsakaki, Grivas, and Tertipi. The press disapproves of the appointment of some of these members on the ground that, having been commanders in the war, especially General Mavromikhali, they will be prejudiced and will not be able to do their duty with impartiality. A Royal decree was published on the other day by which eight classes of reserves and the volunteers from abroad are disbanded. The Greek delegates on the military commission for the delimitation of the frontier left Athens for Thessaly. The commission is to inquire into the whole conduct of the war. It will go through the reports submitted by the various chiefs, and will state the names of those officers who deserve to be rewarded and of those who have not done their duty, and will indicate how the latter are to be punished, either by disciplinary punishments, temporary loss of rank, or dismissal from the Army, according to the gravity of their negligence.

Sir Andrew Noble, representing Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., has arrived in Constantinople, in company with several retired officers of the Royal Artillery. The object of their visit is, it is said, to make proposals to the Porte for supplying a large number of heavy field and siege guns required by the Turkish Government in connection with the important scheme of naval and military organisation now under consideration. The way for their mission has been prepared by Woods Pasha, one of the ablest and most respected of the English-men still remaining in the service of the Sultan; but despite that gentleman's great influence, it is generally believed in official quarters in Constantinople that the contracts for artillery and other warlike stores will be given to German firms.

Everyone familiar with the history of the Revolution knows of Barnave of the Constituent Assembly. Barnave was one of those Revolutionists who went to protect the Royal Family from violence on their return journey from Varennes. The Queen and Madame Elizabeth, her sister-in-law, appealed to his sensibility, and not in vain. He seems to have aroused a tender feeling in Elizabeth's heart. Barnave was young, handsome, and eloquent. He left a son and daughter. A grandson of his, the Abbe Barnave, has just died at Marseilles. The Abbe resembled the famous Revolutionist, and was an accomplished Hellenist. He was a class-fellow of Taine, Sarcey, and Edmond About, at the Ecole Normale des Hautes Etudes, and was for some years a professor of rhetoric at the Lycee of Marseilles; but, like his other class-fellow, Perraud, he thought he had a vocation for the Church, and entered the priesthood. However, he was longer about it. He was ordained only twelve years ago.

"Telescriptsur" is the name of a sort of type-writer, by which one, by means of the telephone, may not only speak, but also write. This electrical type-writer (says a Berlin correspondent) is the invention of an Austrian engineer named Hofman, and was shown there the other day. The invention is, of course, based upon the ordinary telegraph system, its great advantage being that the telephone which one has in one's house can be used to telegraph with. The whole thing looks like a common type-writer, which is brought by a wire into connection with the telephone. Telephonic connection established between two subscribers, they can write to one another instead of speaking, provided both have an apparatus. The apparatus, so far, costs £25. Experiments made the other day between two corners of a room were very successful, but it remains to be seen whether it will be practicable for greater distances. The new Postmaster-General at Berlin is said to be already in possession of two sets of the apparatus, one being set up in his private office, the other in the head telegraph office which is a fair distance off.

Boats with fins, or the fin motors of Mr. H. Linden, of Naples, are described in "Engineering." The inventor has imitated the tail-fins of dolphins, etc., for the purpose of automatically moving a boat against the waves. The boat is fitted with two horizontal fins placed so as to rest on the surface of the water, the one front and the other aft at right angles to the keel. Each fin consists of a steel bar from which flat blades, thicker near the bar, project backwards, resembling a comb with flat teeth. The waves bend the steel blades, which, reacting, press the water backward, and therefore the boat forward against the motion of the waves. If both the fins are reversed, so as to point forward, the boat moves backward; if one is reversed so that they point towards another, the boat remains stationary. The fins can easily be taken out and fixed in position again, and an ordinary rudder may be used for crossing the waves at an angle. The boat may also be steered by placing the fins obliquely. A boat 14 feet in length requires a total active fin surface of 10 square feet.

Discussing the artistic aspect of the Jubilee presents, "The Builder" says: "The greater number of valuable presents from British subjects show the love of displaying valuable material and excessive ornament without the restraint that characterises really good craft; this is due to the public not being in touch with the arts and crafts of the country. The illuminated addresses are very discouraging; municipalities and other governing bodies have apparently no one to guide or direct their taste in the choosing of a casket or the decoration of an address. With art schools in every town in the kingdom, generally in direct communication with Town Councils and committee, we have surely a right to expect something better; in each town competitions might have been organized, and a definite attempt made to use the opportunity for decorative work.

"Capital" says that in consequence of the riots which took place in the early part of July a scheme was proposed by Mr. E. R. Henry, Inspector-General of Police, for the employment of a certain number of armed police to be stationed at certain points up and down the river. The idea was to have 50 military police at Chinsura, 50 at Howrah, 50 at Alipur and 100 at Barrackpur. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Jute Manufacturers' Association on the 20th of October, and it was decided to reply that the Association considered the body of military police suggested would be sufficient, if taken in conjunction with the volunteers at each mill. Now, this is all very good so far as it goes, but there is something wanted, and that is a definite arrangement by the Mills themselves to enable their European assistants to devote Saturday afternoon to becoming efficient volunteers. We believe that the Mills generally are in favour of closing on Saturday, only that some members seem to distrust one another upon the subject. The matter ought to be settled, for time is slipping by, and the cold weather is the proper season for volunteering.

In the Divorce Division the other day the President had before him the petition of Mrs. Esther Jane Wood for a divorce by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. John William Wood.—Mr. R. G. Glenn appeared for the petitioner. In her evidence the petitioner said that the year after the marriage, in 1893, her husband, though a temperance lecturer, came home intoxicated and treated her with violence. In that year his habits of intoxication continued. Her health suffered, her nerves were shattered, and she was compelled to give up her literary work. When she was living at Osborne-mansions, Willesden, she was ill, and occupied a separate bed. Her husband came home, took up the fire-irons, and broke open the door of the room where a friend of hers was sleeping. He then went to the room of witness, dragged her out of bed, and kept her standing in her night dress till four in the morning. On the 6th March, 1896, he threatened her, and she took refuge in the house of a neighbour. A reconciliation, however, was arranged, and she went back. On the 7th April following he came home very late drunk and owing to his conduct on that occasion she left him the following day. Corroborative evidence having been given of the cruelty, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, a schoolmistress, said that she went on a visit to Mr. Wood at the flat in Osborne-mansions, Willesden. A Miss Watson was living with him, they occupying the same room. Miss Watson had a wedding ring, and when witness spoke to him about it he said that they were married. His Lordship granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

Did Mr. Gladstone seriously hesitate to offer a coronet to Tennyson because the poet wore a wide-awake instead of a tall hat? That he did so is the gravely made statement of Tennyson's biographer, who prints the journal he kept in the Pembroke Castle, where the offer was made: "The only difficulty in Gladstone's mind was that my father might insist on wearing a wideawake in the House of Lords." A correspondent who called Mr. Gladstone's attention to this statement has received the following judicious reply which "The Academy is permitted to print, in settlement of the curious point of social etiquette. "The wideawake." Mr. Gladstone writes, "is, I think, made to play a part more grave than history warrants. But I do not doubt there may have been some half-jesting reference to it. Costume," Mr. Gladstone adds, "is a matter not without importance, and has given trouble to Speakers of the House of Commons." Perhaps Mr. Gladstone may have in his mind among other incidents the following: In January, 1871, Mr. John Martin was elected for the County of Meath, a constituency for which he sat till his death in 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. Parner. Mr. Martin, who had been a leader in the Young Ireland movement of 1848, and had undergone a lengthened term of imprisonment and subsequently of exile, had in his wanderings got into the habit of wearing a slouched hat, to which he was determined to adhere at St. Stephen's. On taking the oath, he walked up the floor of the House with his unusual headgear in his hand, and was subsequently observed, at the side of the Chair in close converse with Mr. Speaker Denison. Mr. Martin sought the Speaker's counsel to know whether he might wear in the House the slouched hat to which he had been so long accustomed. To this the Speaker saw no objection, although he pointedly observed that it was the usual practice to wear a tall silk hat. Mr. Martin then said that perhaps Mr. Speaker's views would be met by his appearance in the House of Commons uncovered.

FANCY BAZAAR AT THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

The fancy bazaar for the Organ Restoration Fund, held yesterday, at the Cathedral High School, was quite a success. It was so numerously attended that the very spacious rooms of the school were scarcely large enough to hold the concourse. The stalls were well patronised, and most of the very artistic fancy articles were quietly disposed of. The principal stall-holders were Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Savage, Mrs Macdonald, Mrs. Heyn, Mrs. Nixon, and others, who were all assiduous in disposing of the fancy goods, which were both of an elegant and useful nature. The stalls were nicely arranged, and great credit is due to Mr. Savage for the merited success which the fair attained. A feature of the evening was the *cafe chantant* under the management of Mrs. Pedraza. The presence of a number of lady witnesses added very much to the pleasure of the evening. Mrs. Milnes, Miss Pedraza, Miss Mayhew, Miss Daisy Westbrook, Miss Innes Westbrook, Miss MacDonald, Miss Clark, and Miss Turner acted as waitresses, and they had a brisk business all the time. Miss Humphries and Miss Bowack, the flower girls, button-holded each and all. The Refreshment Bar stall was under the able supervision of two French *chefs*. The long and varied programme was gone through with great *eclat*. Many of the singers received ovations, and the sisters Bing Bong were rapturously encored. A Parcel Post delivery was worked with such promptitude and accuracy that the local Government Post Office might perhaps have taken a hint or two from it to advantage. There were besides phonographs and a "Talking Machine, the invention, we are told, of a local patentee. The whole evening was so bright and cheerful, that we recommend all those who have not attended to do so this evening. We have no doubt that those present last evening will require no inducement to attend a second time.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS

The results of the following examinations were declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University :—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

There were in all 45 candidates, out of whom 16 were declared to have passed the test, 4 in second class, and the rest in the pass class. The following are the names of the successfull candidates :—

Second Class (in order of merit).—Shivram Vinayak Shevde, Ghanshamdas Motiram Manghirmalani, Yashvantrao Narayan Gore, and Jotesing Harising Advani.

Pass—Aswini Kumar Acharyya, N. C. Basu, Nivaranchandra Bhattacharya, Jai D. Dubash, Henry Joseph Ghose, Ramchandra Vishnu Kelkar, Ambi Lachman Majumdar, Marzban Sorabji Marzban, Dhanjibhaw Edalji Mistry, Dadabhoy Ratanji Sataravala, Nalini Kant Sen, and Tehemtan Bamanshah Vakil.

Shivram Vinayak Shevde has been awarded the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200, for passing the examination with the highest number of marks.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Out of the 21 candidates who had presented themselves for this examination, the following 16 candidates were declared to have been successful, two in the second class and the rest in the pass class :—

Second Class.—Hormasji Jamshedji Unvalla, Pledade Francis Xavier Vaz.

Pass—Arist F. Dias, Devendra Nath Bal, Kedareswar Bandyapadhyaya, Kshetra Mohan Ghosh, Vishvanath Nilcant Godbole, Bihari Sanroy Kherode, Hormasji Ardeshir Lilauvala, Jose Lawrence, Hiralal Dadabhoy Mistri, Anthony Xavier Morase, Julius Nazareth, Soorey Runjoonli, Kawasji Dosabhai Sanga, and Bamanji Ardeshir Wadia.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

Nine candidates had appeared at the examination, out of whom three stood the test successfully :—

Second Class.—Damodar Ganesh Dani.

Pass—Sakharam Ramchandra Bhagvat, and Pestonji Temuji Pavri.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

There were two candidates for this examination out of whom Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya was declared successful in the pass class.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Five candidates had registered their names out of whom two appeared at the examination, but none of them was declared to have passed the test.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

The Western India Turf Club will commence the racing season in Bombay on the 11th December with its first extra meeting, to be followed on the 18th idem with another day. The paddock and course are much improved since the rains, and the general arrangements for the comfort of the public are all that could be wished. It is proposed to hold some seven or eight days flat racing on Saturdays during the cold weather on similar lines to those of last year, and the Executive also hope to provide some good steeplechasing as the jump course is to be taken in hand at once. A subscription list is now in circulation, and a subscriber of Rs. 25 will receive a ticket entitling him to entry at these meetings and also a transferable pass admitting two ladies free. The race-course will be opened for training on the 18th instant, and prospectuses for the first two days' racing will be published immediately.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	8,000	12,600	20	15,620
Or per mile of Railway	21	90	—	111
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	51,888	1,70,292	1,791	2,23,971
Total for 18 weeks...	51,888	1,82,892	1,811	2,49,591
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,927	10,785	40	13,732
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	77	..	98
Total to corresponding date do.	51,995	2,07,571	3,201	2,75,677

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,888
Decrease to date ..... " 25,086

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th November 1897, on 17·73 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	209	200	10	410
Or per mile of Railway	12	11	1	24
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	4,845	3,361	87	8,293
Total for 18 weeks ...	5,054	3,561	97	8,703
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	284	264	2	550
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	15	—	32
Total to corresponding date do.	6,774	3,068	63	9,904

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 140
Decrease to date ..... " 1,201

M. Georges Granier de Cassagnac, brother of M. Paul de Cassagnac, died suddenly on October 25 of hypertrophy of the heart, in his 44th year. He was editor of the "Autorite," the Bonapartist paper, for which his brother writes. Last week M. Georges de Cassagnac said: "If Prince Victor could only be led to retire from the position of Pretender, there would be a third Empire in less than a year." "How so?" he was asked. "The Court of Russia thinks very highly of Prince Louis—so highly that it holds him in reserve. But he will not supplant Prince Victor. Were he the official Pretender a Grand Duchess would at once be given to him in marriage, and he and she would come to France and carry everything before them."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th November :—

WATER CHARGES.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 22nd October 1897, reporting that the Water Boat and Tug Princess has often been requisitioned by Commanders of vessels to supply water at a certain hour of the day, but when the tug actually goes alongside at the appointed hour, the vessels are not ready to take the water ordered, the tug therefore has to come back and put off for the ship the following day, and, as this unnecessarily increases the expenditure of the tug, requesting sanction to levy a fee of Rs. 30 as an attendance fee whenever a vessel is not ready to receive her supply of water at the hour named. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee saying that the proposal is justifiable, provided it is duly notified beforehand.

Resolution.—An attendance fee of Rs. 30 should be charged as recommended by the Port Officer when water is requisitioned for but the vessel is not ready to take it. For detention the charge should be Rs. 10 per quarter hour or fraction thereof as laid down in the Scale of Towage Fees.

ANIMAL PESTS.

Read Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 2nd November 1897, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 19th October 1897, in which it is stated that in connection with the proposed amendment of the Indian Ports Act, the Government of India have considered the necessity of legislative measures to prevent the introduction into India of animal pests and contagious diseases affecting live stock; that the Government of India have come to the conclusion that separate legislation is required as the subject cannot be appropriately or adequately dealt with in the Indian Ports Act, and forward a draft of the provisions suggested as necessary and sufficient for the purpose; and requesting the favour of the Trustees, opinion on the draft provision.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no remarks to offer.

AN EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

Read demi-official letter from Mr. J. Morris, Architect, dated 3rd November, saying that Bishop Thoburn has sent him instructions to prepare plans for his episcopal residence which is to be erected on the land adjoining the "White-house" to the north; that it will cover two plots, 5 and 6, on the Apollo Reclamation and requesting that the plots specified may be reserved pending the submission of a formal application for the lease of the plots.

Resolution.—The plots may be reserved pending the receipt of the official application promised.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 11th October 1897, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 22 September 1897, in which permission is granted to the Bombay Port Trust to raise a debenture loan of 12 lakhs of rupees rayayable in 30 years and bearing the interest at 3 1-2 or 4 per cent. as the Trustees may deem advisable at the time of raising the loan; and requesting the favour of an expression of the Trustees' views on the enquiry made by the Government of India in para. 3 of their letter, above quoted, as to whether the Trustees should not make a further provision for sinking funds.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The papers should be circulated to the Finance Committee for opinion with reference to para. 3 of the Government of India's letter.

Read letter from Mr. A. F. Beaufort, dated London 22nd October 1897, resigning his seat at the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay as he is not returning to Bombay. Read the following note by the Chairman :—"Mr. A. F. Beaufort joined the Board on 1st April 1889 and served continuously (save occasional short absences on leave) as one of the Elective Trustees representing the Chamber of Commerce until the date of his departure from Bombay in May last. He served as a member of the special Budget Committee for eight successive years, 1890-97."

Resolution.—The Chamber of Commerce should be informed with reference to section 13 of the Act, The Trustees greatly regret Mr. Beaufort's retirement and desire to thank him cordially for his valuable services as a member of the Board. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th November 1897, forwarding tenders for the supply of castings, chunam, and sand, shingle and bricks during 1898.

Resolution.—The lowest tender in each case should be accepted as recommended by the Engineer.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Nov. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 8th Nov. 1897.	For week ending 9th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 9th Nov. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	19	511	11	573
" out of	15	498	13	583
" transported...	14	366	7	366
" attended to...	4	79	..	51
" warped	..	29	..	27

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 6th November :—

Gustav Levinstein, of the firm of L. I. Levinstein & Sons, tanners, of Rosenstrasse, Berlin, and 24 Railway Approach, London bridge, London, for improvements in and relating to the tanning of hides and skins.

Terje Aanensen Fidjeland, gun-maker, of Fostvedt, near Christianssand, S., in the Kingdom of Norway, for improvements in projectiles for firearms.

Aerators Limited, manufacturers, of Broad Street Avenue, in the city of London, for an improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure.

William Samuel Colwell, mechanical engineer, residing at 5432 Lexington Avenue, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A., for rotary engines.

Thomas Cheil, engineer, of Ekathermengof manufactory, Voltzkoe, St. Petersberg, for improved means for humidifying air in textile mills or factories.

James Marsden, manufacturing clothier, of the Limes, Standish, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in marking out cloth for cutting, embroidering and the like, and in apparatus and materials used therefor.

Francis William Webb, engineer, of Chester Place, Crewe, in the county of Chester, George Edwards, engineer, of the Railway Signal company, Limited, Fazakerley, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and Arthur Moore Thompson, engineer, of Holly Bank, Crewe, as aforesaid, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for controlling the traffic on single lines of railway.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26 Parth road, Stroud green, London, for improvements in machines for breaking balls of rolled tea leaf and sifting same. (Specification filed 27 May 1897.)

Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003, F street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for a machine for use in the manufacture of seamless leather loops. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid.

William James Sawyer's invention for an improved inkstand. (From 23 November 1897 to 23 November 1898.)

Daniel Kemp West's invention for improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (From 15 December 1897 to 15 December 1898.)

George Earl Church and George Watson Ettenger's invention for improvements in brake apparatus for railway waggons and carriages. (From 27 November 1897 to 27 November 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

Joseph Morewood Dowsett's invention for an improved fastening for belts more especially applicable to the fish joints of railways and tramways. (Specification filed 3 August 1893.)

Edward Garlick and Adolph Gothard Christiansen's invention for destroying excrement, to be named "Garlick and Christiansen's excreta destructor." (Specification filed 31 July 1893.)

William Heath Phelps' invention for a new or improved method of rendering "Phelps' patent riding habit skirt" or any other riding habit skirt perfectly safe. (Specification filed 31 July 1893.)

Frederick William Pinson's invention for improved means of pivoted attachment between padlock shackles and cases. (Specification filed 1st August 1893.

Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure, which can be applied to various useful purposes. (Specification filed 2 August 1892

Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a nut cutter, principally intended for cutting betel nuts into fine threads or strings. (Specification filed 4 August 1892.)

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and peasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE PLAGUE AT HARDWAR.

The following account of the outbreak of plague at Hardwar is reproduced from the provincial *Gazette*:—

Between the 8th April and the 8th June, 1897, eighteen cases of bubonic plague had occurred at Hardwar, of which fifteen proved fatal. The infection, there was no doubt, had been brought by pilgrims from Sind, and owing to the fact that four bathing fairs were held at Hardwar during the above period, there was imminent risk of the disease spreading far: fortunately the measures adopted by the Government were successful in stamping it out, and no cases of plague were known to have occurred in any part of the country traceable to the returning pilgrims, for whose examination prior to their depart

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE certainty that the feeling of the country is undoubtedly awakening as to the necessity of providing quickly and freely for the military needs of the Empire has naturally given to certain party organs a fresh opportunity to inveigh against the army and soldiers generally. The chief argument which is now being put forward in these organs is, that there is an agitation being fostered by the officers of the army, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, to work on the fears or pugnacity of the British public in order to obtain such an increase of armaments and men that being ready for a fight, cause will soon be found for one, as war brings honours, rewards, or promotion, and thus fulfils the only ambition or desire of the soldier. One peace-preaching journal, referring to Lord Wolseley's speech at Glasgow, says:—"The shrewd Commander-in-Chief knows what he is about. The growth of what is decorously called the 'Imperial spirit' has been very conspicuous indeed in the last six years or so, and the Commander-in-Chief's address to the Glasgow people is another illustration of the organised, systematic, and persevering effort of the military party in England to cultivate the war spirit latent in the British public." Other journals with more or less veracity or verbosity make the same allegation, and certain M.P.s who hold, or pretend to hold, similar views have been oratorically warning their constituents, as Mr. Acland did his, against the "danger of allowing national policy to be decided and dictated by military opinion." . . . The attempt to make the masses of this country believe that any demand for the increase of the army is only the outcome of a military conspiracy which for selfish aims would precipitate England into war, if the increase were granted, will, we feel certain, fail with the great body of electors, for their sound common sense will tell them that the matter is one altogether outside the sphere of party politics. But, so far as concerns the soldiers, who are at present upholding England's honour on the frontier of India, it is a calumny and a cruelty to say, as some Englishman at home have been saying, that the struggle in which they are engaged is of their own creation, and that they are only reaping the effects of that "war spirit" which desired exercise for its ambitions. Respect, and not reproach, should be their guerdon.

The French ironclad Charles Martel, which broke down during her trials in Brest Roads, is, according to Reuter, in a truly deplorable condition, inasmuch as her heavy guns and their carriages are out of order, and the submarine torpedo gear does not work, and cannot be used for fear of accidents. Even the anchor gear requires to be replaced, and rumour has it that the vessel is not on the best of terms with her rudder. Perhaps the French authorities will in this instance also follow their usual course of fitting a new hull to the rudder.

The Italian Naval Budget for the year 1897-98 amounts to the gross sum of 101,224,640 lire, as compared with 99,336,646 lire in 1896-97. The general expenditure for the administration has advanced by about 40,000 lire, but the chief addition is in the account for the mercantile marine. In Italy the bounties for the merchant service are borne upon the Navy Estimates, so that, in a general way, these items would be subtracted in a comparison of expenditure. But, in the present case, the increase from 1,525,435 lire to 5,430,836 lire is chiefly due to bounties upon the building and service of auxiliary cruisers under the law of July 23, 1896. There thus appears an item of 3,818,000 lire, which had no representative in the estimates of 1896-97, and from the same cause, there is a considerable addition for the pay of harbour masters. In the special naval votes nearly all the principal chapters show some increase, notably those for pay, victualling, maintenance of the commissioned fleet, and gunnery. Pursuing the excellent policy of giving sea training to the men, the number of vessels in the Mediterranean squadron is to be increased by the addition of a third torpedo division of six boats.

The greater evidence of activity which is visible in Italian naval affairs is due in part to strong representations which have been made to the Parliament, and in part to the fact that a charge of 2,000,000 lire, which appeared in the estimates of last year for the African colony of Erythrea, has no representative in the budgets of 1897-98. At the same time it is to be observed that the special ship-building vote of 19,000,000 lire, is 3,000,000 lire less than last year. The reason of this is manifestly in order that the ships in hand may be completed, and that breathing time may be gained for the preparation of a definite ship-building programme to make good the deficiencies that have been pointed out. The ships to the completion or fitting of which the sum indicated is to be voted are the Ammiraglio di Saint Bon at Venice, the Emanuele Filiberto at Castelammare, the Guiseppe Garibaldi at Sestri Ponente, the Varese at Leghorn, the Puglia at Taranto, the Agordat and Coatit at Castellammare, the Carlo Alberto at Spezia, and the Vettor Pisani at Naples. There are also to be built certain torpedo gunboats, first-class torpedo-boats, and harbour-service vessels, of which the particulars have not been announced. The memorandum, which accompanied the estimates, set forth that to complete the old programme there was still wanting one ship of the first class, two of the second, ten torpedo cruisers, and as many despatch vessels, five gunboats, and sixty-one sea-going torpedo boats; in all eighty-nine vessels, which would cost 104,500,000 lire to build.

The French Budget Committee has been engaged upon its examination of the Navy Estimates of next year. M. de Kerjegu has made a general report which recommends an addition of 800,000f. to the proposals of the Government. In certain chapters there are important variations from the figures of last year. The charge for new constructions, which in 1897 are 85,000,000f., will be 102,000,000f. next year, of which 34,000,000f. will be devoted to building in private yards. The credits for the repairing of ships will be increased from 23,000,000f. to 30,500,000f., of which private builders will receive 16,000,000f. A sum of 1,500,000f. will be devoted to naval bases, 1,000,000f. will be spent at Bizerta, not including a considerable grant which is being made by Tunis, 200,000f. will be devoted to Dakar, and 150,000f. to Corsica. Notwithstanding some modifications in such matters the committee concluded its labours by adopting the figures of the Government. M. de Kerjegu demanded that as boilers were out they should be replaced by others on the multi-tubular system. The Minister has already decided that comparative trials shall be made in the Northern Squadron of the various types of water-tube boilers fitted in various vessels, the Friant having the Niclausse, the Bugeand the Belleville, and the Chasseloup-Laupat the D'Allest.

The Emperor William presided at the ceremony of blessing sixty-three colours, which took place in front of the monument to Frederick the Great, Berlin, in presence of the Imperial Chancellor, the officers of the general Staff, the chief Admiralty officials, several foreign army officers, and an immense crowd of the general public. The Emperor addressed the troops and himself presented the new flags. The four eldest Imperial Princes marched past with the Imperial Body Guards. The Empress witnessed the ceremony from the balcony of the Palace. The Emperor William, addressing the commanders, said:—"The colours which have just been consecrated with God's blessing before His altar I here hand over to the new regiments which our Army, ever renewing and rejuvenating itself, has seen arise out of the ranks of its old and tried regiments. I do this on hallowed ground, before the monument of the Great King and in front of the window of the great Emperor. The day itself is no less sacred to us than the place. It is the anniversary of the great victory, when the German people was permitted to behold with prophetic eye the dawn of the coming union and the future greatness which that implied, the day on which, in everlasting remembrance, October fires gleam forth from Germany's mountains, the birthday of the heroic first German Crown Prince and second German Emperor. Out of the old and tried regiments which he led to battle and victory has been fashioned the framework of the new, to which I now present their standards. May Almighty God, who has ever dealt so faithfully and well with our Prussian land and the whole German fatherland, graciously help all the thousands of German youths who shall flock to these new colours from all ranks of the people to observe the oath which they take to the flag. May the chief characterisic of the glorious Emperor—perfect and unselfish devotion to the corporate whole, regardless dedication of all one's capacities, physical and mental, for the renown of the Army, the safety of the loved Fatherland—live again after his model in the new regiments. Then there will, I am convinced, be firmly and immutably established in the new regiments also the fundamental principles on which the discipline of our Army rests—bravery, the sentiment of honour, absolute unconditional obedience. This is my wish for the new regiments."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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Professor of Chemistry
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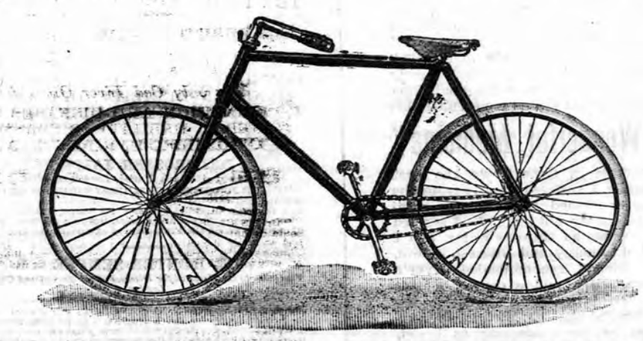

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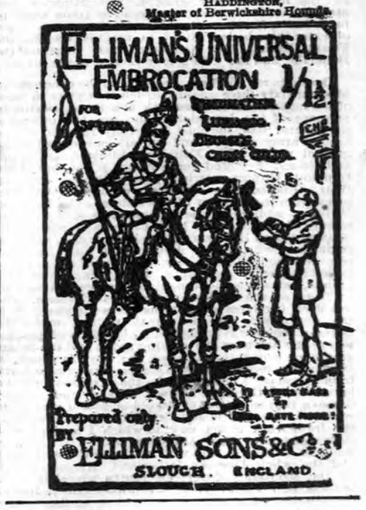

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